Royal West End the Brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 48 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th " ..	Devanha ..	8092
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30th " ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
5th April ..	Takada ..	6949
12th " ..	Karmala ..	8983
19th " ..	Nagoya ..	6854
26th " ..	Delta ..	8089
3rd May ..	Nankin ..	6853

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 29th and 30th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There are only a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 30th March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
26th March ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
1919		
20th February ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
21st " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.
24th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Coastal ports.
27th " ..	Chakla ..	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
28th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.
4th March ..	Pundua ..	Mombassa and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	17th Feb.	27th Feb
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb
Mayachi Maru	M. Morikawa	3795	10th Feb.	27th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	27th Feb	9th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Maru	S. Miyai ..	24th Feb.	13th March	Italy.
Shokwa Maru	T. Miyatake ..	28th Feb.	10th "	Italy
Isano Maru	K. Nishikawa ..	28th Feb	11th "	Japan.
Tenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	2nd Mar.	12th "	"
Kamdo Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th "	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	7th April	"

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Diam Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

Sir D. J. Tata, K.C., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerafaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

O. H. WILSON,

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 28,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 22,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed Luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of bags of C. P. goods, bales of gunnies, long cloth, brockade laces, one case locks, khat, glass bangles, asafoetida, one case varnish, abrak, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware, trunks and boxes, boots and shoes, old clothing, empty casks, bicycles, carved wood teapoy tops, indigo, medicines, empty drums, iron wires, electric insulators and plugs, umbrellas, grain, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 89 BALES JAPANESE T. CLOTH.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Valji Bhanji:—

48 bales Japanese T. Cloth No. 48000, 30 inches, 48 yards.
41 bales Japanese T. Cloth No. 2400, 30 inches, 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JACONETS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Syed Haji Abdul Rahim:—

5 bales each 200 pieces Jaconets of the Pearl Mills No. 3218, 32 inches, 18 yards, 1 10/16 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Devcaran Mulji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Gordhandas Goculdas:—

10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3700.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Manilal Chotalal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Gordhandas Goculdas:—

8 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 155 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Sadasukh Gambhirchand:—

Ex. S. S. "Heishen Maru."
80 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. F. F. F.
Ex. S. S. "Yoropa Maru."
57 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. F. F. F.
Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
18 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. F. F. F.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES LIPMAN WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Mirza Mahomedally Kazrani and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Calcutta."
V. B. 7164 Bombay.—241/245—5 bales each 50 pieces Lipman White Shirtings No. 1500.
Ex. S. S. "City of Edinburgh."
V. B. 7157 Bombay.—366/370—5 bales each 50 pieces Lipman White Shirtings No. 1500.

Goods to be cleared from Docks by purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES LIPMAN WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Mirza Ally Mahomed Sirazi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Edinburgh."
V. B. 7157 Bombay.—361/365—5 bales each

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

QUALITY JEWELLERY AT ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.

QUALITY JEWELLERS

ZAVERI BAZAR BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready made articles of jewellery are an

EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

50 pieces Lipman White Shirtings No. 4500.
Goods to be cleared from Docks by purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES FINE, SUPERIOR, FANCY, WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Govinddas Tulsidas:—

9 packages each 100 pairs fine, superior, fancy, white Dhotees quality of Surbala.
3 packages each 150 pairs fine, superior, fancy, White Dhotees quality of Kumudsundri.
4 packages each 150 pairs fine, superior, fancy, White Dhotees Chelchabili or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COTTON OLD MATHIA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thucker Khimji Vishram at his godown at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of the owners of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills:—

10 bales Cotton Old Mathia.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES AND 141 PIECES ENGLISH-MADE VIKROLA FLANNELS AND 1 BALE KHAKI GINS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions received in the matter of Messrs. Harkishandas Jekishandas, a firm:—

7 packages English-made Vikrola Flannels.
90 pieces English-made Vikrola Flannels (slightly damaged).
1 bale Khaki Gins.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M., (S.T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of 527 bales of Cotton Bijapur, Gadag and Mehsana.

By the order of Messrs Gill and Co., and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba at the godowns No. 4 of Messrs. Gill and Co., the following:

(1) On account and risk of Mulchand Raichand, 347 bales:—
238 bales M. R. Bijapur Cotton.
41 bales C. B. Bijapur Cotton.
68 bales M. R. Gadag Cotton.

347 bales

(2) On account and risk of Ghelabhoy Jeychand.
180 bales C. P. Mehsana Cotton.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Furniture on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Sweet Toned Grand Cottage Piano by Rose & Co., Cane Dining Room Furnitures, Glassware, Plateware, etc., the Property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

On THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Candy House, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, at Apollo Bunder, the household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, double meat safe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard clothes and godown presses, dressing chest of drawers, rich door curtains, Indian hand carved old pier, tables, glass door book cases, sweet toned solid iron framed rosewood grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., iron and brass single and double beds, English marble clock, carpets, Primus No. 4, glassware, plateware etc.

The property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

The furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February 1919.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

For sale by private offers Teak and [illegible] wood furniture of drawing room, bed room and for offices by John Roberts, Brosseur, Devji & Co. other well known makers such as, back cabinets, mirror almirahs, drawing sets, hatstands, dining table, dining, double bedstead, chest of drawers, rocking chairs, screen, etc.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be added for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm chests, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI KHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

I can supply SAL LOGS in any quantity at the shortest notice. Please communicate with Mr. NANDLAL, Chhindwara, C. P. 1107

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

CONTROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in 10 minutes and pays for itself in a few days. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW CONTROL SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 1, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced LIBRARIAN. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1110

WANTED—COMPOUNDER, fully qualified and experienced. Goanese preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1062

WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced in Printing Types. Apply Box No. 294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1106

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INSPECTION and SEARCH CLERK. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA, 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 1108

WANTED—2 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on initial consolidated pay Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Panna C. I. 871

WANTED—A vegetarian qualified NURSE, possessing a fairly good knowledge of medicines and midwifery. State age, caste and pay wanted with testimonials, to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1028

PURSER and STEWARDS required for a Passenger Steamer proceeding to United Kingdom about 15th March. Apply with particulars of experience, copies of testimonials and state salary required to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1093

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year, only two months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to the INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE. 2 & 3, Mill Bazar Street, Calcutta. 1073

HIGH-CLASS HARNESS HORSES, HACKS and WELSH COBS, supplied at reasonable prices. Persons wishing to import a good sound English-bred horse, should communicate with the undersigned who has much experience in the trade, and is just leaving home from this country and knows the class of horse suited for it. For particulars apply Mr. NORMAN R. LLOYD, Talgyl, Montgomeryshire, Great Britain. 907

SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete Rs. 1- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOSSON, Army Contractors and Genera[illegible] Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Mosque. 131

FOR SALE.

SALE—Two OTTO KNITTERS, Rs. 200 and one OXYPATHOR, new, Rs. 100. Owner leaving India. Apply Box No. 293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1097

ON VIEW—Capt. Phibb's valuable Furniture, Glass Crockery, Platedware, Chesterfield Sofas, etc., at Batha House, Middle Colaba. SALE, TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m. 1113

A strong, lasting and serviceable H. B. KHAIBER PENCIL is offered for sale at Rs. 3 per gross, plus V. P. charges. Apply sharp, THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, ROWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parsees. Apply C. MODY, Mahableshwar. 992

TO BE LET AT ONCE—2 rooms for offices in Medows Street. Rent Rs. 60. Apply sharp to Box No. 295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1109

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN—FURNISHED BLOCKS at Aman Lodge, Cool, Shady, and healthy mosaic flooring. Hundreds of middle class Europeans have availed themselves of the benefits of these cheap but Sanitary dwellings. Rents from Rs. 60 (sixty) per Calendar month. Apply sharp, to avoid disappointment, to M. BURKE, Engineer-in-Charge Matheran Railway, Neral. 1099

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the annual supply of Kerosine Oil 125 deg. for Municipal Oil Engines and Street Lighting for the year, commencing from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920. The monthly consumption being not less than 100 drums each containing 4 imperial gallons. The delivery of Oil should be free of Railway charges at the Yeola Railway station. The tenders should reach the Municipal Office before the 10th March, 1919.

V. MOHANLAL,
President,
Yeola Municipality.

Yeola, 21st February, 1919. 1105

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY the 28th instant being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1086

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.
Consulting Chemist,
Chemical Engineer,
Oil and Soap Expert.
6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 812

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) for the supply of Portland cement, iron bars, Eternit sheets and Eternit tiles, etc. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Executive Engineer, Presidency District, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days during office hours, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, L.C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd February 1919. 1092

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1919, for,

I. The Supply of Stationery during the year 1919-20.
II. The Supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1919-20.
III. Watering certain footpaths, Roads etc., during the year 1919-20.

Forms of Tender may, on payment of Rs. 4, each for items I and II be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers, during office hours. The rates tendered for, should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead.

Forms of Tender for Item III. may be obtained on payment of Re. 1. from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. for Item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

(Sd.) F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort. 994

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 222 Dermaitine valves, in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store-Keeper, will be received by the undersigned on or before 12th March 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 21st February, 1919. 1091

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Liquid Fuel will be received up to One p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 14th day of March, 1919.

Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 21st February, 1919. 1101

NOTICE.

ANDHERI AND BORIVLI MARKETS.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the rights of collecting rents and fees from the Markets at Andheri and Borivli for the next three years, commencing from 1st April, 1919, will be sold separately by Auction at the Notified Area Committees' Office at Palli Hill, Bandra, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

2. The conditions of the Contract can be inspected at the office of the Committee during office hours.

3. The successful bidder in each case will have to pay ¼ of the amount of his bid on the spot.

4. The Committee does not bind itself to accept a bid from any and every individual.

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committees,
Salsette.

Palli Hill, Bandra,
22nd February, 1919. 1103

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HARU MARU" having arrived from Marseilles via Port Said, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned SHARES have been vested in the undersigned by the Government of India under Section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, with power to dispose of the same. Persons having claims or liens against these shares are required to register the same with the undersigned on or before 20th March, 1919, failing which, no claim or lien will be recognised and the shares will be dealt with in such manner as the undersigned may deem proper. The certificate numbers of the shares can be obtained from the undersigned on application.

Name of shareholders.	Name of the Company in which the shares are held.	Agents if any, of the Company.	No. of shares.	Class of shares.	Face value of each share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paul Lucker.	Central Bank of India Ltd.		20		Rs. 50
Miss M. L. F. Deimler	Tapti Valley Railway Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co.	2	Ordinary.	500
Do.	Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	do	1	Preference.	250
Do.	Badham Pile & Co.	do	1		70
Otto Meyer.	Bombay Cotton Trade Association.		1		1000
C. F. E. Schultz	IndianCotton Co. Ltd.		10	Ordinary.	125
Karl M. Keil.	Eastern Bank Ltd.		20		£10
Robert Dill.	Sialkot Narowal Railway Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co.	4	Ordinary.	100

H. C. B. MITCHELL,
Custodian of Enemy Property.

Ballard Road, Bombay,
21st February, 1919. 1087

COAL! COAL!!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotations and other particulars, write to Post Box 523, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1669 of 1918.

YADNESHWAR SHAMBHOO TALEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Homeopathic Medical Practitioner, residing at Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GANESH KRISHNA DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, trading as a founder under the name of M. G. Desai at Gayawadi and residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of January, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant abovenamed do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two thousand for debt and costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment till payment.

AND whereas by a Warrant of attachment before judgment of moveable property, dated the 2nd day of December, 1918, certain moveable property consisting of wall brackets, one fly-wheel, one pump, one drilling machine, one vice, iron boxes for preparing moulds, etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1919, (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 10th day of February, 1919, put up for sale by Public Auction in a shed at Gaiwadi, Girgaum, without the Fort, all the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs and costs of execution when taxed.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

M. V. Gokhale, Esquire,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 1112

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of NARAYAN GOVIND SURVE, of Bombay, Kitte Bhandari, Hindu Inhabitant, who was in his life time, a clerk, in the office of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, a widower .....Deceased.

PANDOORANG GOVIND SURVE, of Bombay, Kitte Bhandari, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the office of the Deputy Controller of Stores Munitions Board, brother of the deceased, residing at Lower Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of February, 1919.

Mr. D. J. MANTRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

1111

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAYARAM JANARDHAN MANTRI and BHAWOO JAYARAM MANTRI, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties, or either of them, or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Warlee Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos. and the Municipal Nos. in respect whereof, are mentioned in the table below:—

Situation.	Area in Sq. Yds	Collector's New S. Nos.	Tenure	Municipal Nos.
Worlee Rd.	3353	2/3109	Forss.	G Ward No. 1684 and Street No. 683 (portion).
,,	3464	2A/3111	Forss.	G Ward No. 1152 and Street No. 155.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

1102

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.

BENGAL INK FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Dawood Ally and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Esmail Gora:—

Ex. S. S. "Heishin Maru."

150 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order on Godown-keeper of Mr. Suziki.

Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."

200 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order of Deputy Manager, Princess and Victoria Dock.

Ex. S. S. "Yoroppa Maru."

450 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order of Deputy Manager, Princess and Victoria Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The purchaser will be handed over the Delivery orders as above and they will take delivery of the goods from the abovementioned places.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

Under instruction from the Administrator in India of the Estate and effects of the late Mr. R. Gilbert, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following very valuable landed property:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land at the top of Andheri Hill containing by Survey about 2 acres 19 gunthas and 9 1/4 annas, bounded on all sides by Government land and having a small temple on the Eastern side being about 433 feet in length on the Northern side, 300 feet, on the Western side and 433 feet on the Southern side and 209 feet on the Eastern side.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land on the Southern side of the said Andheri Hill containing by Survey about 3 acres 1 guntha and 7 1/4 annas being about 390 feet, on the Northern side about 400 feet on the Eastern side, 390 feet on the Southern side and 400 feet on the Western side.

The above 2 Plots are situated at Andheri in the Collectorate of Thana and form part of Survey No. 105 in the Government records.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

30, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Colaba Causeway (opposite the Rahim Mansions), very valuable teakwood and blackwood and carved household furniture, etc., comprising Winbridges telescopic screw dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome side board, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, English ice box, Chesterfield sofas, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, silver show cases, rich cases, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safe on stand, cupboards, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:—

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHING, BLANKETS, SOCKS, ETC.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "H" Shed Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Socks, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 68 PACKAGES WHITE DHOOTIES.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the baling press in Champagully opposite the Dharamrajgully gate of Muljee Jetha Market by order of Thaker Amratlal Lakhmidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Harnandrai Bejnath who failed to take delivery of the goods after having got the same surveyed.

Ex. s. s. "Castalia."

29 packages each 150 pairs white dhooties 50 inches by 8/12 yards of Chhel-Chhabilee Quality or other.

14 packages each 150 pairs white dhooties 50 inches by 8/10 yards of Chhel-Chhabilee Quality or other.

25 packages each 150 pairs white dhooties 50 inches 8/10 yards of Asuk-Masuk Quality or other.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent.; delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

YOUR OWN
Favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents during this week
the third instalment of the Universal's Adventure Serial:
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
Millions' Favourite
EDDIE POLO
This instalment will amaze, astonish, dumbfound you!
Also—Episode fourteenth of
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
together with some authentic War Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
NEW FANTASTICS
PLAN AT ROSE Co.
Change of programme Monday and Thursday nights.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, will lecture in English at the BOWEN MEMORIAL HALL (Y. M. C. A.), Lamington Road, Girgaum,

on

FRIDAY, 28th February,

and

SATURDAY, 1st March, at 7 p.m. (S. T.),

on

"WHAT INDIA HAS DONE"

On FRIDAY, the lecturer will deal with India's War Effort in 1914 and its results; and on SATURDAY with the growth of the Indian Army during the last 4 years, the work of the Royal Indian Marine, the Red Cross, &c., and the part played by the Indian Princes.

Excellent lantern slides depicting India's activities in France, Mesopotamia, Palestine, East Africa, Egypt and India will be shown.

Admission is free. All are cordially invited.

The Honourable Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E., will preside on Friday evening.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A 5-reel Metro Wonder-play:—
"Red White & Blue Blood"
A beautiful drama describing the contrast between hypocrisy and truth. A crook "Soldier of other people's wealth" plans to swindle a wealthy lady by marrying her daughter under the assumed title of a Count. His plans are frustrated by true love and he is caught in the act of robbing the family treasury. Truth predominates over hypocrisy.
Featuring the screen's most successful co-stars:
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE.
A Delightful Entertainment
Full of Comic Incidents. A Drama of Laughter-making Powers.
Also a fine Scenic:—
"HUNTING OF THE LEOPARD"
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
TO-NIGHT!
Third instalment of
THE AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO
Together with Episode 14 h of
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

IMPERIAL
PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN PATHE'S GREATFST AND BEST SERIAL
"HOUSE OF HATE"
Episodes 17th and 18th.
The public will be glad to learn that further episodes of this great serial have arrived in Bombay. Episodes 17th and 18th will be screened to-night at the Imperial.
These episodes are as thrilling as the previous ones and make the mystery of the Hooded Terror more unfathomable than before.
TWO PATHE GAZETTES
giving in pictures the world's most notable news.
VICTORY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS
(Travel.)
Luke:—the inimitable comedian in
"HEY THERE"
Time—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TURF-QUEEN

Miss Mae Marsh as Polly, the charming champion equestrian, wins the race and wins your heart in a beautiful 8-Reel Drama

"The Jockey Sweetheart"

making this Week a great sensation at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

A Photo-play bubbling with all the noblest and the basest emotions; and depicting some of the ups-and-downs of a forlorn girl's life.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING 1ST MARCH, the

"Further Exploits of Judex"

(24 parts)

NEPAL SAL TIMBERS.

About two thousand SAL TIMBERS are ready FOR SALE, which I have managed to get direct from Nepal Darbar. Orders will be supplied direct from Sitamarhi (B. N. W R.) Wholesale purchasers will get at a reasonable concession rate. Apply to:—

KRISHNA PRASAD SINGH CHAWDHARY

Manager, "The Express."

P. O Muradpur, BANKIPUR.

960

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET apply to

Annapurna Cooker Co.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods.

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS

FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS

Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.

Planet's 11th

Violin Strings and Orchestrat Journal &c., &c.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH

UNDER BRISK

RUBBING

WITH

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

155, Juma Musjid, Market, No. 2, BOMBAY.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION

RECENT OPINIONS.

"I have examined Mr. J. A. Ferandez (Veterans' Lines, Pallararam) and I find his lungs very much better."

SHOLAPUR—"I am glad that he has completely recovered."

BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mr. F. A WEBB, Guntakal:—"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly:—"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

LONAVLA—"A noticeable improvement."

My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

Rev. G. B. WALTERS, M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D. Saharanpur, U.P.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 18th

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp:	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	130
,, ,, Imports	23,000
Mid. American Spot	17.72
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	27.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Mar.	23.80
May	22.73
July	22.20
Mar.	25.20
May	23.38
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb; 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	17 73
Mar.	16.48
April	15.30
May	13.39
June	
July	12.93
Aug.	
Sept:	12.38

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 18th

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price
Feb:	17 90
March	16 52
April	15.36
May	13.45
June	13.22
July	13.00
Aug.	12.80
Sept:	12.48

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb; 18th

New. Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price:
Feb.	27.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.21
,, ,, Fully Good	14.66
,, ,, Fine	15.03
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.19
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.69
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.94
,, Broach Good	16.67
,, ,, Fully Good	16.92
,, ,, Fine	17.17

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb; 17th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York Mar.	23.70
,, ,, May	21.80
,, ,, July	22.24
Spot Cotton at New York	27.10
,, ,, Orleans	26.75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	24.96
,, ,, May	23.27
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Nominal	15½ to 15½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Feb. 20th.

Futures at New York Mar.	23.10
,, ,, May	22.20
Spot Cotton at New York	26.65

New York, Feb 21st.

Futures at New York Mar.	23.10
,, ,, May	22.20

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 17th:

Rentes 3 %	64 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2 %	58½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3 % Sterling Loan	70
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.07½

London, Feb: 18th:

Rentes 3%	64 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½ %	58½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.07½

London, Feb. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot Quiet	47 7/8

London, Feb: 20th:

Bar Silver Spot Quiet	47 3/4

WAR LOANS.

London Feb. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928	87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % Nov.	£95

London, Feb. 18th:

3½ % 1925—1928	87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % Nov.	£94 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT

London, Feb. 17th

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F: Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton in bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in bags	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	460
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) per ton in bag	440
Toria Rapeseed per ton 1st bag	455

For all shipments after the 18th instant Government have fixed prices to importers as above.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£95
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75.10
Copper Braziers	125
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Speider	30

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug Nominal	25/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Aug: Nominal	27

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crops April-June	2/0½
Tone:—Steady.	

London, Feb. 18th:

WHEAT.

Wheat No change.

SEEDS:

There is no change in prices.—Quiet at Government lower rates.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug Nominal	25/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	27

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/0½
Tone:—Firmer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 527 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and for some time fluctuated between Rs. 529½ and Rs. 526½. Later on the price gradually declined to Rs. 522, and at about 4 p.m. was Rs. 520½, the bazaar closing at this rate. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 518 declined to Rs. 514½ and, after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate and prices were easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach		April-May	517
Fully Good M. G. Bengal		March	375
Fine M. G. Oomras		,,	445

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 24TH Feb. 1919:

		Rs:
Fully Good M: G. Broach	April-May	520
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	378
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	450
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March	450
Good M: G. Southerns	May-June	514

READY QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super Exc.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M G. Bengal	415	405	390	375	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	415	400	385	370	,,
M.G. Khandesh	—	455	440	425	,,
M G. Oomras Nos	480	470	455	—	,,
M.G. Oomras Nos	—	455	440	425	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 22nd Feb. 1919.

Cotton	8,825 bales
Wheat	9,883 Qwts
Linseed	121 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	287 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,580 ,,
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	1,336 ,,
Myrabolams	2 934 ,,
Cutchseed	10 561 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,374 ,,
Jowar	216 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 24th—5-30½ p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-35		
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30		
,, Karachi Bangla		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
,, ,, Cawnpore		
,, Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed Brown Bold		
,, ,, Thin		
Teaseed White 85-15		
,, Gajar 75-25		
,, Black		
,, Gajar 50-50		
Poppyseed, White		
Groundnut		
Barley		
Mowraseed		
Castorseed		
Forward	Rs: as. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 9 0	
Linseed May	12 12 0	

Not received from Dana Bunder.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 0½
Fcs. Demand	183½
American Dollars	220
Hongkong ,,	211-
Shanghai	318½
Japan	144
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6.
Credits 3 mnths 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3mnths Fr. 201/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 114.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-12.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 318 1/2.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The folowing are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak, and a fair amount of business was done in mill shares as well as Tata Iron Deferred shares, both for March and April settlements.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,050, Swan 525, Simplex 625, Shahpurji 112½, Pearls 525, Madhowji 2,010 Luxmi Cotton 1,755, Kohinoor 1,145, Currimbhoy 322½, Kastoorchand 1,035 India Bleaching 162½, Finlay 425, Fazulbhoy 685, David 585, Crescent 210, Colaba 1,497½, Century 410, Bombay Cotton 595, Bombay Dyeing 1,440, Bundi 28½, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 450, Tata Old Defd. 1,110. Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 37½, Alcocks 845. Bombay, Burma 857½, Bombay Tramway 500, Bombay Steam 830, Tata Hydro. 1,220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,050, Swan 522½, Simplex 662½, Shahpurji 112½, Pearls 525, Madhowji 2,012½, Kohinoor 1,142½, Currimbhoy 332½, Kastoorchand 1,035, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 425, Fazulbhoy 685, David 582½, Crescent 210, Colaba 1,500, Century 410 Bombay Cotton 580, Bombay Dyeing 1,440, Bundi 28, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 410, Tata Old Defd 1,107½, Tata Ord. 235 Shivrajpur 38 Alcocks 845, Bombay Burma 860 Bombay Tramway 500, Bombay Steam 830, Tata Hydro: 1,220.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 22nd February, 1919:

LIABILITIES:

			Rs:
Capital			1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund			1,00,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,05,87,546		
,, Deposits at Branches	66,80,227		
		2,92,47,771	
Other Deposits			15,12,36,380
Post Bills			6,831
Sundries			12,32,207
	Rs:	29,22,21,189	

ASSETS.

	Rs:
Government Securities	2,40,06,800
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	3,76,95,878
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	6,15,93,130
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,99,1,645
Dead Stock	13,22,182
Stamps	14,211
Balloon	—
Balances with other Banks	2,21,471
Sundries	2,06,522
Cash	5,29,63,125
Rs:	29,22,21,189

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 24th.

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs.	..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	,,	1,294-4	,,	8,54,386-8
Total	..	1,294-4		8,54,386-8

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK.

The Directors' report for the half-year ending 31st December 1918 says the net profit of the Bank after defraying all expenses and paying interest to depositors amounted to Rs. 1,94,740-8-4 to which may be added Rs. 20,633-11-10 brought forward from the last account. The total amount of net profit thus amounted to Rs. 2,15,374-4-2.

The Directors recommend:—To pay a final Dividend at 11 p. c. p. a. free of income tax Rs. 89,366-10-10, to place to Contingent Fund Rs. 35,216-10-11, to place to Reserve Fund Rs. 67,000, to grant a bonus of ½ month's pay to the Bank staff Rs. 6,500, to carry forward to next account Rs. 17,290-14-5, Total Rs. 2,15,374-4-2.

The three branches at Hapur, Hydersbad Sindh and Hoshiarpur were opened during this half year and their preliminary expenses have been met out of the income.

The Directors consider the results of the working of the Bank to be satisfactory and thank their constituents for their patronage and the staff for their honest and hard work.

RANGOON RICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish in your well-esteemed and much-valued paper the following few lines and oblige:—

In the rice bazaar Rangoon, rice cannot be had here by those who purchase ready rice. The rice of even March shipment from Burmah to be imported here has been sold here beforehand by the merchants, who have charged higher rates ranging from 5 annas to 12 annas and in some cases even more than the rates sanctioned by the Director of Civil Supplies. Under these circumstances it is very difficult for the demands of the merchants outside Bombay to be met in these days of scarcity. So it will be better if the past system of issuing orders by the Directors of Bombay Civil Supplies on the rice selling merchants of Bombay, in favour of those purchasing ready rice is continued. In that case the outside people's demands will, to some extent, be satisfied.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following are additional passengers per S.S. Gaika sailing on the 25th instant for England:—

McDougall, Mrs. A. M. and child; MacDowall, Master; Bindsley Rev. C. and Mrs. child and 2 infants; Hooton Miss R.; Smith Mrs. M. J.; Dyball Mr. H. R.; Jones Mrs. Leslie; Prickard, Mr. G. H.; Lemon, Mr. R. E.; Bailey, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. 2 children and infant; Austin, Mrs. Lindsay and child; Pearson Mr. J. R. and Mrs. and child; Shellard, Mrs. J. and infant; Waite, Mr. J. A. G.; Chanter, Mr. E. D.; Hale Rev. W.; Cook Mr J P. and Mrs. and 3 children; Harrison, Col. and Mrs. 3 daughters and governess; Legh, Mr. E. and Mrs.; Engelhardt, von Baroness; Saw, Mrs. & child; Eedes, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. and 2 infants; Short, Mrs. child 2 infants and nurse; and Colgate, Rev. R. I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23.

S S Querimba—Le Grand—Rangoon, February 11

S S Abydos—Reddock—Durban, December 3.

S S Akbar—Courtney—Delagoabay, February 7.

S S Harn Maru—Miyaji—Marseilles, January, 18.

S S Ozarda—Rose—Calcutta, January 19.

S S Ranee—Hinsson—Bassein, February 11.

Feb. 24.

S S Warturm—Fairweather—Liverpool January 28

S S Porto-de-Sevina—Sengi—Genoa, January 21.

S S Prosper—Longland—Rangoon, February, 24.

S S City of Cairo—Dowse—Liverpool, February 2.

S S Quilos—Lane—Rangoon.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 11th instant.

S. S. Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain J. W. Reddock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, with ballast, which port she had left on 3rd December.

S. S. Akbar:—The T. M. Company's steamer Akbar, 2,957 tons, Captain E. W. Courtney, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoabay, with a cargo of coal, 7 cabin and 67 deck passengers.

S. S. Harn Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Harn Maru, 1,665 tons, Captain S. Miyaji, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marseilles, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 18th ultimo.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain J. R. Rose, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S. S. Ranee:—The T. M. Company's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. C. D. Hinston, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 11th instant.

S. S. Warturm:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Warturm, 2,127 tons, Captain J. J. Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S. S. Porto-de-Sevona:—The Italian steamer Porto-de-Sevona, 2,537 tons, Captain C. Sengi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 21st ultimo.

S. S. Prosper:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Prosper, 1,376 tons, Captain H. P. Longland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 14th instant.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5,023 tons, Captain B. Dowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with ballast, which port she had left on 2nd instant.

S. S. Quilos:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quilos, 4,941 tons, Captain C. H Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23.

S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.

S S Gaika—Neilson—London viz Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer *Koweit for Jeddah and Aden.

*To arrive.

Steamer Porto-de-Sevona for Genoa etc.

Steamer Querimba for Rangoon.

Steamer Pundua for Durban etc.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gaika:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gaika, 3,962 tons, Captain G. S. Neilson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Karachi, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasado Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru left Singapore on the 23rd instant for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 24th February, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination:	Date:	Agents:
PRINCES DOCK.					
D & E	Mars Maru	1616	Genoa	10-2-19	O S Kaisha
G	Lanca	956	N F	N F	P & O S N
H	Barque Utopia	292	N F	N F	Sheriff Hassam (owner)
M	Loyalty	2087	N F	N F	T. & A.
N	Chakla	1797	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
O	Prosper	1377	N F	N F	D R I M
P	Clan Fraser	2285	Liverpool	N F	J Finlay & Co
Q	Bashayan	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
Atma		4862	3 days 21/2	24-2-19	Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Pesani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Indravati	518	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Netravati	699	Mangalore	24-2-19	K Nixon & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Karachi	25-2-19	K Nixon & Co
	Kaveri	552	Bhawnagar	26-2-19	B S N Co
	Oporto	460	Marmagoa	26-2-19	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Talan Maru	1850	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
3	Mayachi Maru	2730	Japan	26-2-19	N Y Kaisha
4	Zayani	2627	P Gulf	P Gulf	B S Shustry
6	Ozarda	3038	N F	N F	M M & Co
10	Chusan	1538	N F	N F	B I M
12	Tama Mara	1839	Japan	25-2-19	N Y Kaisha
15	Firoosi	2029	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
16	Shushtar	1718		Suez	P & O S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
14	Linga	958	Karachi	24-2-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Varsova	1957	Busra	25-2-19	M M & Co
2	Krinpu	2759	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Gaika	3962	London	25-2-19	M M & Co
4	Produce	743	Busra	23-2-19	D R I M
5	Hangwan	2060	Suez	28-2-19	D R I M
6	Sofala	5381	...	23-2-9	M M & Co
7	Ranee	3434	Rangoon	N F	T Morrison & Co
8	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	2-3-19	J Finlay & Co
9	Karagola	3647	London	25-2-19	M M & Co
10	Clifton Hall	4785	P. Gulf	24-2-19	M & O.
11	Khiva	5661	London	1-3-19	M M & Co
12	Querimba	4937	N F	N F	M M & Co
14	Clo Sparta	3423	N F	N F	D R I M
15	Devanha	2532	N F	N F	D R I M
17	Jeddah	2923	Suez	23-2-19	T M & Co
	Jetty End Jehangir	3361	Busra	23-2-19	T Morrison
B	P Station City of Cairo	4888	N F	N F	K Nixon & Co
HORNBY DRY DOCK.					
	Chekiang	1313	East Africa	23-2-19	Graham & Co
	Ismaelia	5265	Busra	N F	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 24.

S S Clan Ogilvy for Liverpool—100 bales cotton Patel Bros, 502 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co, 91 bales wool Vurchand Oomersy, 458 bales wool Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Khiva for London—37 cwts shellac Kubara Shoji Kaisha, 12 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co., 325 cwts khimris Tecarsee Kanji & Co., 30½ cwts gultanna Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., 225 cwts coir yarn Dhanjee Harcodas & Co., 100 cwts cuttle fish Allandin Cassam.

S S Karagola for London—19 bales sheep skins H M Zayanddin Saheb & Co., 44 bales sheep skins M. Jamal Moodeen Daib & Co., 30 bales goat sheep skins Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Porto-de-Savana for Genoa—500 bales cotton Vardhaman Jersey & Sons.

Tama Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co., 100 bales cotton Goshokabushiki Kaisha, 400 bales cotton V M K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Narandas V. Dossa.

S S Faian Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Narandas V. Dossa

IMPORTS

Feb. 24.

S S Innansineka from Busrah via Karachi. Agents M M & Co—138 baskets 88 bags dates.

S S Zayani from Persian Gulf, Agents Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company—2 cases 1 bundle medicines, 216 bags 10 cases 35 gottas almonds kernels, 2 bundles skins, 4 cases syrup, 25 bags 28 cases 20 jottas gum, 14 bags gum tragakanth, 13 cases assafoetida, 5 bags gall nuts, 8 bags spices 2 cases 4 bags 12 bundles attari

FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR

B.S.A.

MOTOR BICYCLES

are most reliable and economical. The extreme efficiency of the B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR renders hill-climbing easy and sure. Its simplicity and unfailing service have earned the highest praise from riders. The "Three Guns" trade mark shown here appears on all genuine B.S.A's.

B.S.A. Catalogue free from

The Wolfington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO

BOMBAY No. 3.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weakness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY Market, BOMBAY.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament.

BRILLIANT LAMPS

Prices defy competition.
Sole Importer:
THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BLUE-BLACK INK PILLS

This is of a very bright dark colour non-corrosive and has no sediment. One pill gives you sufficiently 1 big pot of ink. Price:—One gross (144 Pills) Annas 15. Postage Annas 4; GREEN INK, One gross (144 Pills) Annas 15, Postage Annas 4; RED INK, One gross (144 Pills) Re. 1-6-0. Postage Annas 4. The Pills are sent in nice box per gross. DIAMOND BLUE-BLACK annas 15 per inch. Postage annas 4.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, (C) Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,
Baghbazar P. O., CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

SMALL CAUSE COURT ORDER SET ASIDE

Sir Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia v. Laxumon Ramchandra.

(Before Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott and Justice Hayward).

The defendant in this suit was a tenant of the plaintiff in his house at C. P. Tank Road, known as Coronation Buildings. On 11th February, 1918, an order in ejectment proceedings was passed against him by the Small Causes Court requiring him to vacate the said premises by the end of April following. Plaintiff having failed to obtain possession of the premises applied for execution and thereupon a notice was issued calling upon the defendant to shew cause why the order be not executed against him. At the hearing of the notice defendant did not appear, but his brother appeared by a pleader and claimed to resist execution on the ground that he and his brother, the defendant, who were joint, had separated and that he had come into possession of the shop on a partition being effected between them and that since then he had been the tenant. The plaintiff urged that his tenant was the opponent's brother and that the ejectment order being against him, the opponent had no right to intervene or otherwise resist execution.

The Fourth Judge upheld the opponent's contentions and refused to order execution. Against this an application was made by the plaintiff to the High Court in its Extraordinary Jurisdiction when Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the applicant (plaintiff) and Mr. G. S. Mulgawkar appeared for the opponent.

JUDGMENT.

In setting aside the Fourth Judge's order, the Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—

On the 11th of February, 1918, the acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court ordered possession to be given to Hormasji Ardeser Wadya of a shop in Coronation Building belonging to that gentleman Possession was to be given by Luxman Ramchandra, against whom ejectment proceedings had been instituted under Chapter VII of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. The Order was that Laxman should vacate the premises by the end of April, 1918 On the 2nd day of May a Notice was issued by the Registrar calling upon the defendant to show cause against an application for execution which was based upon the allegation that the defendant had failed to vacate the shop at the end of April, or to pay the costs of suit and nine months' rent. The Notice came on for hearing before the Acting Fourth Judge on the 10th of May, when the Judgment-Debtor did not appear, but a pleader appeared for Vaikunth as opponent, who was the brother of the defendant Vaikuntha, gave evidence claiming to be the "de facto" tenant of the plaintiff, and the person who had always paid the rent. The learned Judge held that the landlord had accepted rent from the opponent since 1915 and treated him as a tenant, but that during the last four months he had declined to accept rent from him, and had taken proceedings against the defendant Luxman in whose name the lease stood. The Judge then proceeded "I hold, first that the opponent, was beneficially interested in the lease; second, that in fact he was accepted as a tenant by the plaintiff by his accepting rent from him from 1915-1916; and third, that in any event as between the plaintiff and the defendant the opponent may be deemed to be the agent of the defendant for payment of rent; and fourth, as such, rent was being regularly paid, except when the landlord, deliberately for purposes of his own, declined to receive it. I hold that the defendant through his agent Vaikunth is entitled to the protection of the Rent Act. The original order of the Court ought not to be enforced."

COURT'S POWER TO VARY EJECTMENT ORDER.

Now the Rent Act provides that "tenant" means any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any premises Section 9 (1) provides that "no order for the recovery of possession of any premises shall be made so long as the tenant pays or is ready and willing to pay rent to the full extent allowable by the Act, and performs the conditions of the kind mentioned in section 10 t hat "where any order of the kind mentioned in section 9, sub-section (1), has been made but not executed before the commencement of the Act, the Court by which the order was made may, if it is of opinion that the order would not have been made if this Act, had been in operation at the date of the making of the order, rescind or vary the order in such manner as the Court may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to this Act." The Court, therefore, can only rescind or vary an order made previously to the coming into operation of the Rent Act, if it is of opinion that the order would not have been made if the Act, had been in operation at the date of making it. Now the order or the recovery of possession was made by the same Judge who passed the order now under consideration, and he nowhere indicates in his Judgment that in his opinion the order for possession would not have been made if the Act, had been in operation at the date of the making of the order. His Judgment indicates that he was of opinion that the real occupier of the plainti's shop was Vaikunth, the brother of the Judgment-debtor and although the Judgment-debtor may have no title to remain in occupation, and may have no desire to pay the rent for the shop, yet because his brother Vaikunth would be prejudiced if the landlord was enabled to obtain possession the operation of the order for possession should be suspended. This appears to be the meaning of the sentence "I hold that the defendant through his agent Vaikunth is entitled to the protection of the Rent Act."

It is clear from the Judgment that the landlord had for some months declined to accept rent from Vaikunth, and looked only to Luxman for payment of the rent Vaikunth, therefore, was not a tenant within the meaning of the Act and would not be entitled to the benefit of the Rent Act Luxman on the other hand did not appear to resist the application for execution. It is therefore difficult to see how the learned Judge would have made an order in favour of Luxman upon the objection of Vaikunth.

The real position seems to be that Vaikunth intervened as an obstructionist under Rule 99 of order 21 of the Code which applies to the Small Causes Court. But the Judge has abstained from deciding the case upon that footing. He has not decided that resistence or obstruction was occasioned by Vaikunth claiming in good faith to be in possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the Judgment-debtor and yet the Court has dismissed the application of the decree holder. It appears therefore that the Court has acted with material irregularity in the exercise of its jurisdiction and the order must, therefore, be set aside with costs.

AN ADMONITION TO JUDGES.

I think it is desirable to add that Courts acting under the provisions of the Rent Act, should bear in mind that it is an Act restrictive of the ordinary rights of landlords, and that they should be quite clear before passing any order in restriction of the landlord's rights under that Act, that they are justified in doing so by the exact terms of the Act. It is not proper in such cases to be guided by a general spirit of benevolence in favour of tenants into passing orders which are not justified by the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Justice Haward concurred.

LAW OF CONFESSIONS.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN JUDGES.

Imperator vs. Sabitkhan valad Bahadur Khan No. 1.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against acquittal preferred by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers Acting Sessions Judge of Kanara.

Three persons Honaya bin Basanna, Umya bin Basanna and the opponent Sabitkhan were charged under section 302 I. P. Code with the murder of one Mahmadkhan the brother of Sabitkhan. The first two were convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life and Sabitkhan was acquitted.

The facts were as follows:—

Alkerry is a little hamlet in the wooded hills of Kirwutty Range. It contains seven or eight houses only and it belonged to one Mahmadkhan. Now this Mahmadkhan was a bachelor, but he had a younger brother named Sabitkhan who had a wife and family and was penniless. This Sabitkhan conceived himself to have a claim upon the generosity and good offices of his elder brother, and this claim he urged with importunity, both in season and out of season. Mahmadkhan did not take the same view of an elder brother's obligations. It was his opinion that Sabitkhan should earn his own living and he asked the Ranger to give the same advice. The brothers frequently quarrelled. Last year the feast of Ganesh Chaturthi came to an end upon the 24th of September. It was at this feast that Mahmadkhan was last seen alive. He was in poor health and intended going to Calgutgie for a cure, and also invited one Bussia who was suffering from the same malady to accompany him. Bussia agreed to go but that same evening Sabitkhan disuaded him from going and Mahmadkhan went alone. Mahmadkhan never returned and was never seen alive again. Sabitkhan opened his granary and began giving grain to his two fellows accused Nos. 2 and 3. When the time came for the tenants to pay their rents, Sabitkhan said the payments should be made to him. The tenants asked Sabitkhan as to his right to receive the rents. And by-and-bye there came for Sabi a letter purporting to be an authority to Sabit to collect rents, but it was neither dated nor signed and was not in the handwriting of Mahmadkhan. The villagers became more and more suspicious that Sabit had murdered his brother and that accused Nos. 2 and 3 had borne a helping hand. This news they gave to the Ranger who passed it on to the police.

RETRACTED CONFESSIONS.

Both the accused Nos. 2 and 3 made full confessions but retracted the same before the Sessions Court. The learned Sessions Judge held that the offence of murder was proved against them and convicted them under section 302 of the I. P. Code and sentenced them to transportation for life.

As regards Sabitkhan the brother of the deceased the learned Sessions Judge disagreeing with the opinion of the Assessors was of opinion that the evidence against him consisted of the confessions of the accomplices accused Nos. 2 and 3 which were retracted in the Sessions Court and were not supported by other evidence as regards the identity of Sabitkhan as one of the murderers and held following the ruling in 15 Bom. L. R. 975 that he could not hold him guilty and so ordered him to be acquitted.

The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal against acquittal against the above decision of the learned Sessions Judge.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments delivered differing judgments, and referred the matter to a third judge.

JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Justice Heaton observed that in this case there were the confessions of the co-accused and the other evidence supporting the confession and also the decisions of the High Court in appeals by the other accused, which were dismissed summarily. There was no doubt that the other accused commited the murder. Taking into consideration both the confessions and the evidence his Lordship had come to a positive conclusion that Sabitkhan did commit the murder. His Lordship thought that the accused Sabitkhan must be convicted of murder though on a consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case his Lordship thought that the sentence should be one for transportation for life.

JUSTICE SHAH'S VIEW.

His Lordship Justice Shah observed that the question in this appeal was whether accused No. 1 was guilty. There was enmity between the brothers and other circumstances also had to be considered. On a consideration of the evidence in the case his Lordship thought that the conviction of the accused in the case on the confessions would neither be legal nor proper. In order that the other evidence would be sufficient to afford independent corroboration, such evidence must be self-reliable and one which would be independently proved. His Lordship was not satisfied that the circumstances justified his thinking that the accused had possessed such intelligence as to engineer all those things he is said to have done. His Lordship did not think that the corroboration was sufficient under the circumstances. The confessions were not sufficient to corroborate the independent testimony. Commenting on the learned Sessions Judge's remarks about a retrial, his Lordship was of opinion that there was no reason in this case for ordering any retrial. His Lordship would therefore dismiss the appeal.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for accused No. 1.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

REFUSAL TO DELIVERY OF PIECE-GOODS.

(Before Justice Macleod).

Messrs. Lowraj Hemraj, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal and Co. Defendants.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant for breach of contract in refusing to take delivery of 30 cases of long cloth, which they had agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs. The facts appear sufficiently clear from his Lordship's judgment, which is given in full, below.

Mr. Kanga, and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman A.-G. and Mr. H. S. Captain appeared for the defendants.

HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTION.

His Lordship delivered the following oral judgment:—

By two contracts dated the 29th of November 1917, the plaintiffs sold to the defendants 30 cases of longcloth at Rs. 13-5-0 a piece, the goods to be taken delivery of within 20 days. The plaintiffs had themselves bought these goods the same day under a contract with Messrs. Framjee and Co. and Messrs. Framjee and Co. had bought the goods from Messrs. Hiralal Amratlal. It is not disputed that the goods were in existence with Messrs. Hiralal Amratlal. On the 6th of December 1917, the defendants sold the goods to Messrs. Bhagwandas Gordhandas at Rs. 13-11-0. On the 24th of December 1917, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants complaining that the defendants had not taken delivery of the goods and warning them that if they failed to take delivery within 24 hours, legal steps would be taken against them. On the 26th of December 1917, in the evening about 5-30, Ramniklal, the defendants' man appeared with a solicitor's clerk at the plaintiffs' shop. The plaintiffs' version of what occurred then, is that they offered to give delivery of the goods at Hiralal's godown, but the defendants' man insisted upon delivery being given at the shop and as that could not be done he went away after the Solicitors' clerk had left a notice with which he had been furnished by his master. The plaintiffs had heard from Messrs. Framjee and Co., on the 20th that the goods were in Hiralal's go-down. They had accordingly on that day sent the delivery order to the defendants. That delivery order was addressed to the plaintiffs' godown-keeper. The defendants have sought to make a point of that. But anybody engaged in the trade must know that when a delivery order is brought to the shop, from which it has been issued, instructions can then be given where the goods are to be found, and the party issuing the delivery order cannot be bound down to give delivery at his own godown if the delivery order he sent was addressed to his own godown keeper. There is no doubt that the plaintiffs sent their man to Messrs. Framjee and Co., on the evening of the 2 th for a delivery order. It seems to me immaterial whether they sent the man after Ramniklal arrived or before. There would be nothing wrong in waiting until their purchaser came to take delivery and then sending round to the shop of their own seller for the delivery order. any event the delivery order was sent by Messrs Framjee and Co. I am satisfied that the plaintiffs were in a position to give delivery and offered to give delivery on the 2 th. But even assuming that they had said that they had not got the delivery order and they would give delivery only when they had, it is obvious that they knew that they could get it in a very short time and there would be no breach on that day if they promised as soon as they got the delivery order to give delivery.

REFUSAL TO TAKE DELIVERY.

Now at first sight it seemed rather curious that the defendants, who sold at a profit and who apparently had money to pay for the goods should refuse to take delivery if it was offered, but that difficulty has been cleared up by the evidence of Bhugwandas Gordhandas. He said that he demanded delivery from the defendants about the due date on the 20th of December Narmadashankar, a partner in the defendants' firm, said that he had no goods. The witness said that he would cancel the contracts. He said the witness might do so. So the transaction was cancelled. Now, Cursondas had not sold the goods which he had bought on the 6th. Evidently he had been caught at the top of the market, and it was certainly open to doubt whether he was in a position to take up the goods if he had not resold them. At any rate that is a perfectly fair inference from his general appearance, so that he was glad to get out of his bargain soon after the 20th of December. The result was that the defendants own buyer having failed, the defendants were caught at the top of the market and it was obviously not to their advantage to take delivery of the goods which they could not realise and therefore it was desirable for them if possible to find some way out of the difficulty. It was no use for them to refuse to take delivery but they evidently sought to establish a case against the plaintiffs that it was the plaintiffs who refused to give delivery. Ramniklal, it has been proved, went to the plaintiffs' shop on the 20th, when he saw Ratanshi, a partner in the plaintiffs' firm, but as a matter of fact he had not entered into the contracts and therefore referred him to Bhagwandas. But he did not see Bhagwandas on that day. have little doubt that Ramniklal went to the plaintiffs' shop on the 20th to see how the land lay. He says he went again and demanded delivery twice between the 20th and 26th when he saw Bhugwandas but Bhugwandas told him that he had not got the goods. Now it is inconceivable that Bhugwandas having got a contract with Framjee and having been told by Framjee that they had got the goods should have told Ramniklal that he could not give delivery. It was certainly in the plaintiffs' interest when the market was falling that they should get rid of the goods to their purchasers and the plaintiffs' evidence is supported by their notice of the 24th of December. So that at that time there were the plaintiffs who had no object whatever in wishing to get out of the bargain and the defendants who had certainly every reason to get out of it. And I am satisfied that on the 26th Ramniklal raised a point that delivery should be given at the plaintiffs' godown and no where else and when he was told that he could not get delivery the plaintiffs' godown he then walked off and declined to continue negotiations. That view receives support from paragraph sixth of the written statement, where the defendants say that according to the usage of the market delivery is to be given at the seller's godown but the purchaser may if he so wishes take delivery from another place. I am quite certain that there is no such usage in the market, but the very fact that they have raised that contention in the written statement seems to show that the plaintiffs' story of what occurred on the 26th was correct and that the defendants wished to rely on some objection of that nature in order to get out of the position in which they found themselves. It always seems to me suspicious when a party who has come to perform his part of the contract takes the trouble of bringing a solicitor or a solicitor's clerk along with him. Assuming that the plaintiffs had refused to give delivery between the 20th and 26th there was no necessity whatever to go to the trouble of employing a solicitor, and the sending of the clerk with this letter on the 26th of December and the clerk's endorsement on the press copy of the letter appear to me to be due to the desire of the defendants to establish a case that the plaintiffs had failed to perform their part of the Contract.

Then I must find issue I in the negative and issue IV in the affirmative.

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

Then the difficult question arises of assessing damages. As in the case of goods of this nature daily transactions do not take place in the market, it is quite impossible to say for certain what is the market-rate on a particular day. Although no doubt the law is that the market rate on the date of the breach is a decisive element in assessing damages, when there is no evidence of the market rate on the date of the breach, the court has to find from the best material at its disposal what ought to have been the market rate. And when there are no transactions in the market for various rasons, then it is established that the rate realised by sale by the injured party with in a reasonable time is a perfectly proper basis for fixing the measure of damages. The evidence of Chotalal Vanmáli who is in the employ of Messrs. Framjee and Co., an independent witness, shows that the market was falling at the end of December and that there were no sales of these goods about at that time The plaintiffs sold by auction on the 11th of January. So that in the absence of any other facts, I am entitled to look to that sale as evidence of the market, rate. It was open to the defendants to show that there were transactions in the market at or about that time at a higher rate than that which was realised at the auction. They have not done so, and it is not sufficient for them to base their argument on the fact that the plaintiffs' evidence is not very strong and that the plaintiffs ought to have called more evidence to show the negative proposition that that was no market for these goods at that time. I think I may safely assume that the defendants who have to pay damages were strongly interested in endeavouring to obtain rates to reduce the damages as they probably knew that they had to pay and I think that it is a fair inference from the fact that they produced no evidence that there were no transactions and that the evidence of Chotalal is correct. Messrs. Framjee and Co., themselves bought some of these goods after the auction from the auction purchasers. The rate was not given. I presume it was higher than the auction rate, but I do not see that the defendants can take advantage of that.

THE DECREE.

The damages must therefore be calculated at the difference between Rs. 13-5-0 and Rs. 9-10-0. The plaintiffs to have their costs and interests on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

Attorneys for plaintiffs: Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal.

Attorneys for defendants: Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINA DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

413-18—Mirza M and M, Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Merwanji K and Ch, Jehangir and S, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

226-19—Bhai K & G, Chhotalal Lallubhai a firm v Ratilal Shankerlal a firm, Mulji and Tha.

LONG CAUSES.

425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co, Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Govardhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsidas and anr, Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

433-18—Captain and V, Poorbai widow v Dhunji Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

434-18—Kanga and S, The Akola and —Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Messrs Dhanjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

449-18—Mulji and Th, Ramlal Thandumal v Messrs Need and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji Shroff and D.

120-16—Payne and Co, Akberally Tajbhai Thaverbhai v Essoofally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

1184-17—N C Dalal, Maganlal Bhugwandas v The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd, Judah and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

549-18—Tyabji D and Co, Messrs Binodram Balchand a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm and anr, Daph F & D, Craigie B and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1993-18—Hiralal Tha. & Co, Gulam Hoosain Bundally Hurji v Haji Abdul Kayam Haji Essa Bhagat, Purnanand & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1688-18—Dastur & Co, Chandra Appa Pawar v Virji Gowar and ors, Khandvalla & Co, Settlement.

1918-18—Mans H M and Co, Umabai widow and ors v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and ors, Mans H M and Co.

598-18—Patell & Edg., Doongersydas Nevatia alias Ramchandra v Durgadutt Sewalka a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

C C 654-9837-18—Harilal Nathoobhai v Rewashankar Madhowji and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

427-18—Payne & Co., Norab Counsell v A Pell, Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

95-18—Tyabjee D & Co, Vallabhdas Khimji Jairam v Narji Soonderji, Mulla and M, Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

98-19—Mehta D & L, Haridas Rowji v S Subramaya Iyer, Part Heard 18-2-19.

1181-16—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v Surchand Sheoram and ors, Ragh N and Co.

67-19—Merwanji K and Co, Goculdas Narotam a firm v Vrajlal Lalloobhai a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

6-19—Shroff and D, Amratlal Lakhmidas a firm v Amratlal Hiralal a firm, Mulji and Tha.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaca N and Co.

405-17—Shrog and D, Pochaji N Heeramehta v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.

1399-17—Madh K and Ch, Dharsi Hadhoo Desai and ors v Maganlal Laloo, Khandvalla and Co.

457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai, Merwanji K and Co.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Madhowji K and Ch, Amir and D.

489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.

495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.

506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.

514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.

140-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hoonamchand Saroopchand v Abraham F J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 19-18—In person, Haridas Vishnu v Kanji Bhugwan and ors, Matubhai J & M Part Heard 7-1-19.

P P 11-18—In person, Shaik Haji Hussan Bux Mahomed Bux v Syed Pouahir Ahmed Valad Fasalally, Dikshit M & K.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

EXHORTATION BY HEAD OF AHMADIYYA COMMUNITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

Before a crowded gathering of Hindus and Musalmans at Bradlaugh Hall on Sunday, Sahibzada Mirza Bashruddin Mahmud Ahmed of Qadian, head of the Ahmadiyya community, delivered a lecture on "Islam and Internationalism". The lecturer dealt principally with the question of unity between Hindus and Mahomedans and other communities of India. Islam, he said, was never propagated by the sword, but through the message of love and sympathy and quoted at length extracts from the *Quran* and the *Hadis* in support of the argument that forgiveness and love were the basic principles of Quran and the life mission of the Prophet Muhammed. If Muslims acted on that principle, he could say with emphasis there would be no hatred and bitter feelings between different communities and riots should never take place. The Hindu and other communities should also respect the Prophets of Islam in return and should never abuse Muslim religious leaders. Members of the Ahmadiyya community, he said, respected all religious teachers of the world. They had the highest veneration for Rama, Krishna, Buddha, and Christ. He appealed to the different communities in India to respect each other's religious leaders and sink differences and cultivate sympathy and love. If the Musalmans had any faith in their Prophet and the *Quran* they could not shirk from their duty towards their fellowbrethren in India The injunctions in the Quran were clear and emphatic and Musalmans should never hate or cherish bitter feelings against Hindu or other communities.

The lecturer suggested that conferences should be held where religious leaders of different communities should assemble together and explain to each other the merits of their respective religion and their prophets and should absolutely avoid the habit of abusing the religious teachers of the world. This was the way by means of which differences could be removed. A council should be formed with an equal number of representatives of the respective religions. They should also co-operate with Government officials and the people In any case of riot or serious differences, representatives of all communities of India should assemble and investigate the matter and the guilty persons should be condemned by all.

PASSAGES ON S.S. LEICESTERSHIRE.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 23.

It is announced in Colombo that passages on the homeward bound Bibby liner Leicestershire, which is due to arrive in Colombo on March 2nd will be controlled by Government, but there is no intimation at present of the amount of accommodation which will be available. It is stated that persons desiring accommodation should apply in writing to the Secretariat stating the grounds for urgency such as health, urgent domestic reasons, or urgent business affairs. It is also announced that application on the ground of ill-health must be supported by a medical certificate.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The Madras Government have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction for distribution of grant to local bodies to enable them to open new elementary schools, to strengthen the staff of existing schools, and open higher standards in them and have sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 1,59,915 in the current year for the purpose.

"THE ANJUMAN HOSTEL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have laid the Muslim student world under deep obligation by permitting them the patronage of your esteemed columns, ever open for the redress of wrongs. Ever since the appointment of a most unreasonable Superintendent, the Muslim Students, coming from distant parts of India as they do, to quench the thirst of knowledge, whether they are collegians or school boys, have been chafing under deep and disagreeable restraints. Just to bring it home to the residents of the Hostel that he is some superior being and that he has full official support of the Principal and the Assistant Secretary, he has begun to harass them in every possible way. How can he impose his superiority over the resident when they know that he possesses no proper educational qualifications and draws Rs. 15 a month for his duty as the Superintendent? In these circumstances the residents are at their wits' ends whether they should consider him a rent-farmer or a Superintendent. Now one would naturally ask what led the Anjuman Secretaries to enfrust to his care this hostel where students attending the various institutions in Bombay reside. I dare say the Hon. Secretaries, always apathetic towards the working of the School, are still ignorant of his appointment. He is a mere clerk working in the office of the Headmaster of the A. H. School. No precedence has been followed in his appointment. As far as my own knowledge goes the clerks are never looked upon as educationists and considered eligible for the responsible post of the Superintendent, and especially a clerk without any academic qualifications.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. MULLA.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

156 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

Small-pox registered 6 attacks and 6 deaths and cholera 3 attacks and 4 deaths on Sunday. The total number of deaths from all causes on the day was 156 as against 144 on the corresponding day of last year.

GEN. MACEVAN'S AEROPLANE

ARRIVAL AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

General MacEvan's giant Handley Page H. M. A. Old Carthusian arrived here this afternoon from Nasirabad. The landing was affected at the aerodrome in the new cantonment. General MacEvan who has been in Delhi had met his machine at Nasirabad and he flew in it, arriving in Delhi in three hours' time. On arrival he and his party were met by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Monro and the moment the landing was effected he was loudly cheered by the large crowd which had assembled there.

Shortly after arrival the Commander-in-Chief inspected the machine and appeared greatly interested in it, making continuous inquiries from the General. The journey from Karachi to Nasirabad, which was done in six hours, as also from Nasirabad to Delhi, was uneventful, but owing to unfavourable weather the aeroplane could not fly over Ajmere.

DEATH SENTENCES SET ASIDE.

WEALTHY HINDU LADY AND SERVANT ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

In the case in which Mussamat Kamala Lakshmi, a wealthy Hindu lady of Basti District, and her servant Harpal were sentenced to death for the murder of one Dyal, who was alleged to be an obstacle in the way of her intrigue with another man, Mr. Justice Pigott and Mr. Justice Walsh have allowed the appeal and set aside the conviction and sentences, remarking that the prosecution story was impossible to believe.

SEQUEL TO DR. NAIDU'S CASE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A NEWSPAPER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Mr. J. C. Harvey, one of the proprietors of Madura Mills, known as A. and E. Harvey Mills, carrying on business in Madura, filed a complaint on Tuesday last in the Deputy Magistrate's court, Madura, charging Mr. A. C. Adisesha Naidu, the Editor of the "South Indian Mail," with publishing in the issue of his newspaper, dated 13th January an article under the title of "Some reflections on Vardarajulu Naidu sedition case," which Mr. Harvey states is highly defamatory, being an attack on the Madura Mills, including the complainant, and contains unfounded allegations and imputations. The case has been posted for inquiry to the 7th of the next month.

CEYLON DEFENCE FORCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The "Times of Ceylon" writes:—

While the question whether compulsory training should be discontinued in Ceylon is being discussed, the following Defence Force General Order by Brigadier General R. B. Fell, C.B., has been issued:—All unmobilized Ceylon Defence Force Corps are notified that for the year 1919 drills laid down in the Ordinance No. 42 of 1916 are hereby cancelled, all regimental camps are cancelled for 1919, all corps will fire their annual course of musketry on their regimental ranges for the year 1919 under regimental arrangements.—(Sd.) F. J. Tothill, Major, acting Staff Officer, C. D. Force.

Major Tothill, seen by a representative of this paper, as to the effect of the order said, it was quite clear that all drills and camps were cancelled.

A FLOATING DOCK FOR SALE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The Government of India has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State:—Admiralty offer to dispose of a floating dock 316 feet long. Can you say whether required by the Government of India and if not, please ascertain as soon as possible whether there is a probability of private purchase. The Government of India has requested the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to report whether any shipping firm is desirous of considering the purchase of a floating dock.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following further donations are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 57,14,135 .14-11; Final donation from Members of Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 1,433; Contribution from B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 1,25,2-5; Contributions from Chairman and Directors on behalf of Stock Holders of the B.B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 1,323-11-6; contribution from Treasury Officer Sadra, Rs. 1,00; contribution from Staff of G. I. P. Railway 19th instant, Rs. 1,000; contribution from Officers of P. W. D. for Dec., Rs. 307-15; contribution from Kharagoda War Loan Fund Committee (Ahmedabad), Rs. 183-10-3; contribution from Kanara Treasury, Rs. 122-7-11; contribution from Political Agents, Mahikanta Rs. 100-10; contribution from Treasury Officer Bijapur, Rs. 7-10.

Total Rs. 57,69,999-14.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

S. S. Havidar with English parcel mails expected at daylight.
Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Town Hall, 6 p.m
Annual Meeting of the Anthropological Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the rooms of Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Masonic Ball, Poona Gymkhana Club, 9 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, annual meeting, 7 p.m.
"Shivratri," Hindu Holiday, Post Offices closed.

MONDAY, March, 3rd

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion, I. D. F. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, this evening from 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Deen Vatsal Sangh writes that Mrs. Mathurabai Dattatraya Diwadkar and Rao Bahadur Sakharam Wishwanath Rajadhyaksha Executive Engineer, Bombay, have become life members by paying Rs. 101, and Rs. 100 respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday the 28th instant being "Shivratri" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will in consequence observe on that day the same working as on Sundays. The Telegraph branches of the Combined offices will, however remain open on that day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the rooms of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, when, after the transaction of the usual business, the President the Hon. Mr. Cadell, will deliver an address.

MILL-HANDS AND HOLI FESTIVAL.

A crowded meeting of mill-hands was held under the auspices of Kamagar Hitawardhak Sabha at Lower Parel on Friday last when more than a thousand people were present. Mr. S. V Keer was voted to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting and said that the mill-hands should celebrate the coming Holi Festival in accordance with the strict observance of holy shastras and not to indulge in obscene language and to take liquor but to hold *Katha Kirtans* and to attend magic lantern lectures. It was resolved to request the Government to close English and Country liquor shops during those Holi holidays.

HINDU CRICKET CLUBS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association the two teams captained by Mr. D. K. Telang and Dr. S. P. Swami played a scratch match on Sunday on the Esplanade maidan. Mr. Telang's team winning the toss batted first and scored 101 runs, to which Dr. S. P. Swami's team replied with 68 runs. For Mr. Telang's team, Messrs. J. N. Belsare Khedekar, Dhumatkar and Kalgutkar showed individually good display in batting and Messrs. Sudame, Shete and Khedekar bowled well. For Dr. Swami's team Messrs. B. D. Jog and Keloskar batted well and Messrs. V. P. Date and Dr. Swami bowled well.

This match was witnessed with keen interest by Mr. M. D. Pai, the Captain of the Hindu team, and Mr. N. B. Dadarkar, the old veteran player of the Hindu Gymkhana. These two gentlemen advised the players of the teams and the Committee Members of the Association, that there should be a hearty co-operation amongst the clubs that joined and will join the Association hereafter. Then alone will the Hindu Cricket be much more improved than it is now.

ANJUMAN TARAQQI TALIM.

An Amritsar correspondent wires:—

The Anjuman Taraqqi Talim Musalmanan held its 9th anniversary on the 22nd and 23rd February 1919 at Amritsar. The spacious hall of Sardar Mahnasingh was packed, the gathering being estimated, at 5,000. Mian Mohamad Sharif presided. The president in his speech laid great stress upon free and compulsory education. He urged the Muslims to acquire religious, commercial and technical education. He then announced his donation of Rs. 15,000 to the Anjuman and the announcement was loudly applauded.

Khwaja Mazgarhusain, joint secretary, read the annual report describing the careers of 235 students in engineering, medicine and other useful branches, who have been helped by the Anjuman at a cost of Rs. 60,000. 118 scholars are at present receiving Rs. 1,800 per mensem as scholarships. The session was a great success. Rs. 30,000 in all were subscribed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 24.

A diffuse disturbance is affecting the weather in northern and central India and local rain accompanied. A thunderstorm occurred in the Central Provinces. Amraoti reports one inch, Akola, Nagpur, and Chanda a half.

Forecast:—Some extension into Kashmir, East of United Provinces and of Central India and Bihar.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A BAG CARRIER SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS.

A sentence of three months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on one Fakir Gopal, a Purdeshi who was charged by Sub-Inspector Hasanally with criminal breach of trust as a carrier, in respect of eight bags of wheat.

The evidence showed that Karamsey Mulji, the complainant, who is a grain-dealer entrusted to the accused, on the 8th January last, eight bags of wheat from a shop at Argyle Road with instructions to deliver it to its destination. At 4 p.m., the same day the complainant learning that the accused failed to turn up with the goods informed the police. The accused was subsequently arrested in a village in the Benares District and was brought down to Bombay.

The accused who pleaded guilty was convicted and sentenced.

DEATH OF AN OLD MAHOMEDAN.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

At the Coroner's Court, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest, on Monday, on the body of Khalilur Rehman, a Mahomedan aged about 65, who was knocked down and killed by a motor-car alleged to have been driven by one Sheikh Ahmed S. Ebrahim on the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Saturday last.

Inspector O'Brien led the evidence, while Sheikh Ahmed was present at the enquiry with Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-law.

Krishna Malhari, a cart-driver, deposed that he was driving his cart, laden with rice, towards Byculla when a motor-car came from the opposite side, and struck one of the legs of his right-hand bullock and broke it. The car then passed away. He attended the bullock and called the police. Afterwards, he learnt that a man had been knocked down and that another bullock was struck on the head and killed. The dead bullock lay near the foot-path.

Questioned by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, witness said that the cart, of which the bullock was killed, was behind his (witness') cart.

Jahurudin Sheikh Vazir another cart-driver, said the motor-car came from the opposite side and, after striking the bullock of the first cart, knocked down the deceased who was walking along the road towards Byculla, between the tram-lines and the foot-path. The deceased was taken out from under the cart. After knocking down the deceased, the car struck witness' bullock. He (witness) fell off his seat and his bullock died on the spot. The motor-car stopped. At the time of the impact he (witness) was driving near the foot-path on his proper side.

P. C. 498B. deposed that when he went to the scene of accident he saw the leg of his informant's bullock broken. Five or six paces further on, he (witness) saw another bullock lying dead. Between the two witness saw the deceased lying on the road about 1½ yard from the dead bullock. The motor-car was facing Pydhownie, badly damaged. The carts were near the foot-path.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin witness said that some repairs were going on about 50 paces distant from the scene of accident.

Some further evidence was then recorded, after which the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the deceased having been knocked down by a motor-car which was being driven on the wrong side of the road by Sheikh Ahmed. The jury were of opinion that there was a contributory negligence on the part of the deceased in failing to make use of one or other of the side-walks.

CHINESE OPIUM SMUGGLER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliviera, on Monday, Excise Inspector N. C. Cama charged Yu Heshi Ho Tya, a Chinaman, with possessing 2 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 80, without a license. The accused was arrested on Saturday night with the opium concealed under his armpit in Chimna Butcher Street. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100.

PRINCIPAL F. W. BAIN.

APPROACHING RETIREMENT OF DISTINGUISHED ORIENTALIST.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the past and present students of the Deccan College, Poona, was held on Friday, the 21st instant to consider the question of a farewell address and suitable memorial to Principal F. W. Bain, who is about to retire. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal was in the chair.

In opening the proceeding, Sir Mahadeo said that he felt pleased as well as honoured in associating himself with the movement of raising a memorial to one for whom he felt the highest respect and admiration, and who thoroughly deserved this token of affection and esteem from his past and present students.

Professor H. G. D. Turnbull then moved that "the past and present members of the Deccan College resolve to present to Principal F. W. Bain, M.A., C.I.E., an address and a casket as a small and humble token of their appreciation of his long, devoted, and distinguished services, and they further resolve to collect funds for the purpose of raising a suitable memorial to him". Prof. Turnbull said that Deccan College had in the past had more than one distinguished Principal—Sir Edwin Arnold, Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Selly—and at least one of them had won wide fame in the outside world. Principal Bain was on the way to win as wide fame as Sir Edwin Arnold, if, indeed, he had not won it already. He combined in a most unusual way the professor and the artist, and but for him a certain side of ancient Indian literature would have remained a sealed book to Western readers for a long time.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Prof. S. G. Sathe moved, and Prof. R. D. Ranade of Ferguson College seconded, the second resolution, which referred to the appointment of a committee. The resolution, was then put to the vote and carried. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Sir Mahadeo Chaubal.

A party in honour of the Collector, Mr. J. A. C. Wales, I.C.S., who is proceeding on long leave prior to retirement, was given by the Cumuna Club, Dhulia, on Tuesday last.

SHOCKING PUNISHMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly thankful to you if you will kindly print the following lines in your popular paper.

A very regrettable incident took place some time back in the Anglo-Vernacular School conducted by the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. The Head-Mistress of the School made some of her pupils to stand for full five hours. This punishment was inflicted on the poor girls not for any breach of school discipline but because they did not bring any sewing work to serve as Exhibits to an Exhibition then held. The action of the Head-Mistress cannot be justified in any way and was really high-handed and arbitrary. It was merely a case of option on the part of students whether to send or not to send Exhibits to the Exhibition that had nothing to do whatsoever with the school proper. The matter was brought to the notice of the Managing Committee and they were requested to enquire into the matter and take steps for preventing a recurrence of a like nature. The Committee, I do not know why, refused to give the aggrieved party any redress and justice but wrote to me informing that the necessary steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of a like nature in the future. The Committee having thus partially solved the question the matter was again brought before them and they were asked to decide the case proper and answer definite issues one way or the other. But the Committee sent a reply refusing to do any thing further in the matter and asked me to treat the matter as closed so far as they were concerned. I am thus obliged to ventilate the grievance in your widely circulated paper. The conduct of the Committee also in this matter is not free from reproach. They have failed to realize that they stand as dispensers of justice between the party aggrieved and the person in authority against whom a complaint is lodged. They ought to have in this case asked the Head-Mistress to express her regret for the incident to them as was demanded in one of the letters written to them. On the contrary it seems from the replies they have given me that they desire to uphold the prestige of the Head-Mistress. But I may assure them that the prestige theory is now an exploded theory. I therefore leave it to the intelligent public to judge of the action of the Head-Mistress and of the Managing Committee.

Thanking you for giving me some space for my letter in your widely read paper.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. TRILOKEKAR.
(A member of the Institution since resigned.)

POSTPONEMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We crave a corner in your most widely read paper for the following.

There appeared in the columns of your esteemed paper some letters of the students of the P. E. Class, urging for the postponement of their examination. You too, knowing our plight, backed up our cause and urged the authorities in your "Notes of the Day" to consider over the matter. But it is to be regretted most that until now, it seems the authorities have not even cared to consider the grievances of the afflicted. Dear Editor, are they so cruel hearted as to turn a deaf ear to the urging of so many unfortunate students and of yourself too? The Syndicate has wisely postponed the Matriculation examination, but it seems that they cannot see their way to do the same justice to the P. E. students.

When the deadly cholera epidemic broke out the Syndicate granted terms to those who desired to go out of Bombay. Did the members of the Syndicate at the same time even dream of what would be the loss to the students who would remain absent when the lectures were to be continued as usual? The result of this was that most of us had to remain in Bombay in order to attend the College amidst the days of horror and uncertainties of life. Under these circumstances it was impossible for the students to concentrate their attention in their studies. It cannot be reasonably expected that the members of the Syndicate are ignorant of the circumstances through which average students have to struggle for getting higher education. They are not in a position to waste one year by absenting themselves from the College for saving their lives. The situation before them was this. They could not waste their year nor could they endanger their lives. Granting terms and continuing the lectures meant, to leave the College and to appear for the examination next year. Can the poor students of Bombay afford to waste one year? The only alternative for them was to endanger their lives in order to attend the lectures. No doubt, some students remained in Bombay in spite of the prevailing epidemic; but what about those who have left Bombay? Are they to come here only to appear for the examination, and most probably to fail? There may be some brilliant students who, without the aid of the professors, might fare well in the examination. But they are only exceptions. A great majority cannot be without the aid of the professors.

Again during the last influenza epidemic, all the Colleges were closed and much of the portion of the course remained to be done. The professors, in order to finish the course, anyhow, are now hurring up over at a rate of an express train, little caring for the unfortunate students whether they can follow them or not. Those who have remained here cannot derive any good from attending the lectures and they too are left to their own fates. We do not blame our worthy professors at all, because they too are helpless in this matter. But it is the Syndicate and the principals of the Colleges who should think over these matters and postpone the examination to some suitable date and thus earn the gratitude of the students.

We hope that the authorities will take up this matter, at once, for consideration.—Yours, etc.

STUDENTS.

POSTPONEMENT OF ART SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish the following in your next issue by which I shall be very much obliged.

Every institution and the University have shown their sense of responsibility by postponing the Examinations to suit the students' need. Why should then the Art School authorities not realize the danger and see to the welfare and need of students? Can nothing be done to pursuade the authorities of the Art School Examinations to postpone the Examinations, to some convenient further date?—Yours, etc.

A STUDENT SUFFERER.

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This morning I went for a walk as far as the Empress Gardens, Poona, intending to sit there in the cool and read.

Much to my surprise and indignation I was stopped by that good friend of the Tommy—the "Red Cap," and told in that beautiful polite manner in which Military Police are adepts, that "soldiers ain't allowed in 'ere' till 1 o'clock"

Isn't it time Sir that the big bugs of our glorious (?) British Army tried treating soldiers as men—instead of acting like a set of young female teachers in charge of a Kindergarten?

Tommy will no more hurt the flowers and plants in the Empress Gardens by his gaze than will "2nd Lieut. J. Brown"—pre-war office boy!

This order hits the M. A. Dept., especially hard inasmuch as our shift does not start work until 1-30 p.m., and the gardens are I am sure a much more delectable spot to spend the morning in than the filthy bazaar.

It seems to us soldiers to be the firm policy of the "Powers that be be" to heap up petty restrictions on Tommy's head to keep him fully realised that he is a soldier.

God only knows it doesn't require anything so drastic as this to remind him—he is not likely to volunteer again so gladly in the event of another war in the future, after the disgusting treatment which has been meted out to him during this war.

While I am on the question of Tommy's troubles and knowing you always have a ready ear for them, might I point out that a matter which rankles in the soldier's mind is the constant referring in Army Orders—as an excuse for delaying the Demobilisation,—of trooping season. This is frankly rank hypocrisy on the Government's part, as every soldier knows that during the last four and a half years trooping season has been entirely abolished and troops have arrived and gone away from India in all months—why is it necessary now to keep us away from our loved ones and home all through the summer for such an idle reason? The great percentage of soldiers in India consider their position a false one, by being put on garrison duty in India.

The enlisted for the Duration of the War—with Germany—not with the poor "natives" here, who we are supposed to keep under.

All we are doing here is to guard the interests of the few Europeans who are viewed in an entirely false perspective as regards their intelligence and ability because of the crass stupidity of the uneducated "native."

Many of us soldiers have positions equally as lucrative as these people and yet—because we gave them up to fight Germany, we are now expected to guard—with our lives if need be—the wealth of these people who never heard their country's call in the black days of 1914-15.

Hoping you will be able to give space to the above in your popular paper, and so earn the gratitude of at least the M. A. Department.—Yours, etc.,

"ONLY A TOMMY."

Poona.

DEMOBILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding the question of the demobolization of the British troops in India, isn't it about time that we heard something definite from the Government of India on the subject?

The articles signed "Fed Up" "Basonia" and "Terrier" one reads with glee, because it is only through a succession of grouses that anything is ever done.

How is it that we have had no further suggestions in the past two days from the War Office? Surely something must be wrong. As we are expected to "take in" all that's told us? Why not carry on with the "soft soap" talk to give the troops something to debate on?

There is a very strong rumour on the Staff of the M.A.D. "Wallahs" Poona, that:—

"It has come to the knowledge of the Army Council that N.C.O.'s and men proceeding to concentration camps for demobilisation under the pivotal system, have been in the habit of arriving at these camps without their pivots."

"It is given out for information that these pivots are only obtained by successfully scrounging and if this practice of arriving at concentration camps without pivots continues, demobilization will be cancelled."

This is quite a "good 'Un" isn't it—what have the Government been doing to let this opportunity slip through their fingers?—Yours, etc.,

SIMPLETON.

Poona.

MARWARI COMMUNITY AND FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I take the liberty to request you to spare a small space in your popular journal to publish the following short letter.

It is fairly known to the public that the whole country is groaning under the burden of abnormally high prices of foodstuffs. It is too difficult for the middle classes to support themselves. Also from time to time we learn through newspapers how widely affected and how acute and terrible are the ravages of the famine of this year. Many societies, institutions and castes are already trying to do their level best to succour those feeling the pinch of this wretched famine. A few Bombay merchants have established "The Bombay Merchants' Cheap Grain Agency." This agency has already opened about 10 to 12 shops where grain is sold at cheap rates. India expects every man to do his duty. Every patriotic Indian should cheerfully respond to that call of duty. May I be permitted to put a question to the leaders and title-holders of Marwari Sammelon what has been their part of duty during this time? What services have they rendered to the Marwari Community? It is hoped that the charitable Marwari public will do the needful for the Marwari brethren in whatever manner they can.—Yours, etc.,

ROOT MOON,

Bombay, Feb. 22.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Wednesday, 26th February, 1919.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

(Handicap Horses 2nd Division.)

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. M. Goculdas	Cairngillan	9 10
Mr. Guthrie	Anthracite	9 9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	County Cricket	9 9
Mr. Guthrie	Tootsie	9 5
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9 4
Mr. R. E. S.	Footman	8 11
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	8 9
Mr. R. E. S.	Stageland	8 4
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda	Country Lad	8 0
Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Fine Trout	8 0
Mr. M. Goculdass	Lemon	7 13
Mr. Dale	Nerissa	7 13
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Enchantment	7 11
Mr. A. Hope	Hunyadi	7 9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Memento	7 9
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Lucky Queen	7 8
Mr. A. J. De Souza	Claim A	7 5

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. (Handicap Horses 3rd Division.)

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. Pine	Miss Rich	9 10
Mr. M. Goculdass	Yuan	9 10
Mr. Pine	(Parvue) Batten	9 9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Javelin	9 6
Mr. Garrick	Vice Chamberlain	9 4
Mr. M. Goculdass	Cherry & Black	9 4
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Flotelle	9 0
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Spearwood	8 12
Mr. Guthrie	Renette	8 7
Mrs. D. C. Robinson	Santicola	8 6
Mr. F. A. Tarrant	Foxtor	8 5
Mr. J. Merven	Mousme	8 1
Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Decorum	8 0
Mr. M. Goculdass	Gipsy's Advice	7 13
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore	Japonette	7 10
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Saunterer	7 5
Mr. M. Goculdass	Sunglare	7 2
Mr. D. C. Cooper	Rare Ruby	7 1
Mr. Guthrie	Fugle Lady	7 0
Mr. G. Mohini	Kit Grey Leg	6 7

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. (Handicap Arab.)

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	10 4
Mr. R. R. S.	Kayid	9 13
Mr. Ali bin Talib	White Silk	9 12
Mr. R. S.	Dartmoor	9 5
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Earl	9 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Durban	8 12
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Mandil	8 10
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi	Sufwat	7 6
Mr. F. M. Garda	Nizam-ul-Mulk	7 6
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Gazal	7 5
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Fury	7 5
Mr. N. R. Bolia	Moultan	7 4
Mr. Leonard	Nawabzada	7 4
Major Khusru Jung Bahadur	Amir Aswad	7 2
Mr. M. Goculdass	Mechanic	7 2
Mr. Roosi	Excelsior	7 1
Mr. Reuben Solomon	Dictate	7 0
Mr. M. Goculdass	Rose Hill	7 0
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar	Union Jack	6 12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Royal Court	6 12
Mr. Nasim Saleh	Good Morning	6 12
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Osprey	6 11
Mr. Nasim Saleh	Black Ivory	6 7
Mr. E. E. F. De Soysa	Argonaut	6 7
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee	Good Luck	6 7
Messrs. Noble and Pine	Tasmania	6 7
Mr. Goolam Esmail	Powerful	6 7
Mr. Hajee Jaffer	Fattahabad	6 7

Three top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 8 lbs.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. (Handicap Horses 1st and 2nd Division.)

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Oros	9 12
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Mordennis	9 9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	9 3
Mr. J. Merven	Dersingham	9 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	First Flier	9 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth	Giacomi	8 10
Mr. T. M. Thadeus	Pastime	8 8
Mr. Guthrie	Sampier	8 8
Mr. M. Goculdass	William The Beau	8 4
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	8 0
Mr. R. R. S.	Black Kite	8 0
Mr. M. Goculdass	Baronvale	7 12
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Gunning	7 12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Gladiator	7 9
Mr. M. Goculdass	Cairngillan	7 9
Mr. Guthrie	Anthracite	7 8
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Summer Thyme	7 7
Mr. Pine	Penny Pie	7 7
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	7 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia	Marboot	7 1

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight)

(Handicap Horses 1st and 2nd Division.)

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Mr. M. Goculdass	Camberley	9 12
Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy	Cresset	9 10
Mr. M. Goculdass	Forward III	9 1
Mr. K. Sinde	Black Walnut	8 13
Mr. R. R. S.	Patrick	8 13
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	8 12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Forfeit Lass	8 8
Mr. J. P. J. Walen	Symrex	8 1
Mr. Pine	Bellicose	8 1
Messrs. Sethna and Frank	Foolish Fancy	8 1
Mr. F. A. Tarrant	Resilence	7 11
Mr. M. Goculdass	Cleatrix	7 8
Mr. A. Hope	Glasebury	7 0

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 6 p.m., to-day.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 10th Extra Meeting close at 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 2-50 p.m.)

THE WARWIC PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Oros 9-12, Mordennis 9-9, Ardvreck 9-3, Dersingham 9-3, First Flier 9-2, Black Kite 8-0, Baronvale 7-12, Gladiator 7-9, Anthracite 7-8, Summer Thyme 7-7, Penny Pie 7-7.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Cresset 9-10, Forward III 9-1, Black Walnut 8-13, Patrick 8-13, Forfeit Lass 8-8, Symrex 8-1, Bellicose 8-1, Resilience 7-11, Cleatrix 7-8.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yrs.

County Cricket 9-9, Tootsie 9-5, Redspear 9-4, Footman 8-11, Royal Band 8-9, Stageland 8-4, Lemon 7-13, Nerissa 7-13, Lucky Queen 7-6, Claim A 7-5.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile Batten 9-9, Vice Chamberlain 9-4, Cherry and Black 9-4, Flotelle 9-0, Foxtor 8-5, Mousme 8-1, Decorum 8-0, Gipsy's Advice 7-13, Japonette 7-10, Saunterer 7-5, Sunglare 7-2 Rare Ruby 7-1, Kit Grey Leg 6-7.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. White Sick 9-12, Dartmoor 9-5, Earl 9-0, Durban 8-12, Mandil 8-10, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-6, Gazal 7-5, Fury 7-5, Moultan 7-4, Amir Aswad 7-2, Excelsior 7-1, Dictate 7-0, Rose Hill 7-0, Royal Court 6-12, Tasmania 6-7.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Gallatin 8-2, Lahamood 7-12, Sannayet 9-4, Anarchist 8-10, Khamora 7-12, Chukla 8-13, Deal Wood 8-13, Unity 8-13, Peninsula 8-2, Swan 7-0, Disguise 8-2, Tiger 8-10, Memory 7-12, Tardeo 8-2, Bahadurjung 8-2, Redoubt 8-2, By Chance 8-13, Sure Chance 8-13, Baktiari 7-0, Huntsman 9-3, Mauritius 8-10, Telaswad 7-12, Doncaster 8-3, Darjeeling 9-3 and Chungus 6-10.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Honest Beauty 9-7, Rora 7-12, Golsan 8-10, Inspector 7-12, Kherallah 8-2, Le Grand 7-12, Socotra 9-3, Peace Day 8-10, Tirinee 8-10, Markhor 8-2, Dholpore 8-10, Shumsir 7-0, Monocle 9-0, Compliment 7-12, Hill Station 7-12, Martaban 7-12, Junior 9-3, Jo Boney 7-0, Councillor 7-12, Palanpur 8-13, Dalem re 8-13, Jamnagar 7-12, Eastern Star 9-3, and Kitchener 7-12.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Division III. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Arch Duke 8-2, Orange 7-0, Ardor 8-2, Mumtaz 7-12, Galib 9-3, Shahzada 9-6, Hikmat 8-13, Sharvan 9-3, Dunbar 8-13, Reubach 7-12, America 7-12, Benares 8-9, Skipper 8-10, Karam 7-12, Mulkee 8-2, Lockmoor 8-10, Hope 8-2, Lamington 8-10, Take Jamshed 7-0, Spark 8-10, Cyclone 8-13, Tipperary 8-2, Grey Hero 9-6, and Summer House 7-6.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RANGA RAO GIVES UP.

The following matches were played in the Western India Championship Tennis Tournament on Queen's Road Courts, yesterday.

Rendall v. Ranga Rao

Ashton v. Shimidzu.

Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds v. Barraclough and Mrs. Nelson.

The contest between Rendall and Ranga Rao began rather poorly and was carried on throughout the first set and four games into the second the advantage being all in Rendall's favour when his opponent gave it up as he felt too ill to stand any longer. Rendall scored the first set by 6—0 and gained four games in the second not letting Ranga Rao snatch a single game. The European player was in good form and did well. But Ranga Rao could hardly stand and managed by great effort to keep himself up for ten games, not one of which however he could secure. Nonetheless he kept his opponent running throughout the four games of the second set at the end of which he gave up the match. Almost in every ball his superiority was evident but just the balls which might have scored if he had been well went outside the court. Thus Ranga Rao lost the match.

The tie between Ashton and Shimidzu was interesting. The former strained his best nerve to gain the game but the masterly play of the Japanese told and Ashton lost in two sets by 1—6, 5—7. Shimidzu exhibited some very fine strokes, notably his smashes and drives. When he once turns his racket and applies its wrong face to the ball there is no more doubt about the issue. It is to the credit of Ashton that he pulled up in the second set and refused to surrender meekly. He showed fine game and if he lost eventually it was before a vastly better player.

The Mixed Doubles match in the beginning promised to go against the pair which ultimately came out successful. The first three games of the first set were lost by Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds, mainly owing to Irwin's continuous blunders in chashing every possible ball into the net. Mrs. Reynolds did not at the outset show herself well either, but the event turned with the fourth game of the first set and the match was lost to Barraclough and Mrs. Nelson by 6—8, 2—6.

Both Barraclough and Mrs. Nelson played well at the beginning but they were soon overcome by their opponents. Mrs. Reynolds laid to her credit one lovely placing which left Barraclough wondering where the ball might be.

Ranga Rao not being well the game between him and Mrs. Row and Rendall and Lady Tata could not be played. It is however to be played to-day and none can predict the issue. Rendall should do well if he continues as he did yesterday and Lady Tata undoubtedly is far superior to Mrs. Row. Ranga Rao's case in very doubtful and one cannot say if he will feel fit to justify a stout heart. If he stands up to the mark the match will be worth witnessing.

RESULTS

The following are the detailed results of the matches played yesterday:—

SINGLES.

Major Rendall beat U. D. Ranga Rao 6—0, 6—0.

Z. Shimidzu beat Major Ashton 6—1, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES.

W. Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds beat U. Barraclough and Mrs. Nelson 8—6, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

AT 4-30 P.M.

No. 2 Court.

Major Rendall and W. Irwin v. Colonel Killery and Z. Shumidzu

Followed by

Major Rendall and Lady Tata v. Ranga Rao and Mrs. Row.

AT 5-15 P.M.

No. 1 Court.

R. D. England and H. Cheetham v. A. A. Fyzee and Syed Hussain.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 25th February, 1919.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

On a previous occasion we emphasised how the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid, is an extremely modest piece of social legislation, prompted by a conservative instinct. We pointed out the directions in which improvements were necessary in order to make it harmonise with the spirit of the times and the enlightened consciousness of the Hindu community. The duty of the Government, we urged, was clear. They must justify their existence by wholeheartedly supporting the modest measure proposed by Mr. Patel. The Bill has, no doubt, evoked considerable opposition. This opposition, however, is based on a misconception of two fundamental principles of the Bill—namely, that it is purely permissive and it does not at all interfere with the Hindu "dharma." The opposition of those who are ignorant of these principles may be and has been easily countered when its provisions are properly explained to them. But the opposition of those, who deliberately misread and misinterpret the provisions of the Bill, is characteristic of those who oppose all changes in existing institutions, irrespective of their merits. It is not surprising, therefore, that they have raised the cry that the Bill seeks to interfere with the Hindu religion. The cry is as false as it is interested. The Bill has nothing whatsoever to do with the Hindu religion. It compels no Hindu to do any violence to his conscience or prevents no Hindu from observing the formalities or the spirit of the "dharma." Its only object is to abolish a legal anomaly sanctioned by a series of wrong judicial decisions given against the enlightened consciousness of the Hindu community.

The present Hindu Law of Marriage, as interpreted by the British Courts, is an obligatory one. It altogether prohibits intermarriages among Hindu castes. But the point to note is that it is not a law of the Hindu religion, deriving force from the Shastras. It is merely a customary law. It compels a Hindu to marry in his own caste. If a Hindu breaks the law, his wife is regraded by the law courts as a mistress and his children as bastards. This is entirely opposed to the letter as well as the spirit of the Shastras, which laid down the secular law known as "Vyavahara," making such marriages legal and valid. To say, therefore, that Mr. Patel's Bill contravenes the Shastras is preposterous. What that Bill seeks to do is to remove the restriction now enforced by the customory law, blindly followed by the law courts, and thus to adjust the customary law in harmony with the spirit of the Hindu religion. Therefore, not only does it not interfere with the Hindu religion, but it seeks to revive the pristine purity of Hindu Society. It, in short, gives liberty of conscience, so long denied, to a harassed minority. It does not compel Hindu castes to forego their rights of excommunication, if they wrongly persist in disapproving of inter-caste marriages. Their liberty, in this respect, remains absolutely unaffected. Only the Hindus contracting such marriages are given the protection of law which no civilised Government can, in these days, deny. The caste system had no place in the Hindu social philosophy as taught by the ancient Rishis. The division of society was originally determined by the functions and merits and not the birth of the individuals. If, therefore, an "aswarna" marriage was condemned, the reason of the interdiction was not a difference of "caste" as it is now understood—a difference based on the accident of birth—but the difference of culture, character and personal attainments, a difference which generally determines marriage in all civilised communities. The existing "caste" system often necessitates a deliberate disregard of this essential element of a civilised marriage, involving what, according to the right interpretation, would be an "aswarna" marriage. This irony has persisted because the spirit of the teaching of the ancient Hindu Rishis has not been understood. Mr. Patel's Bill, therefore, instead of striking at the root of Hindu society really involves in a very large way going back to the original purity and strength of Hindu social thought and jurisprudence. It is, however, a futile task to test every new measure with reference to the past. The world has moved on and in this period of competition and race struggle, unless the Hindus are prepared to welcome progressive reorganisation and are prepared to wipe out everything that crushes personality and individual freedom, their future outlook can hardly be a bright one. The cry that there would be chaos in Hindu society must be regarded as an iniquitous attempt at deliberate misrepresentation.

Another line of opposition adopted is to attack the Bill on the assumed ground that it involves immorality and other evils. Are the evils encouraged by the present state of things negligible? The present restrictions involve ill-assorted marriages, child marriages, polygamy, and compulsory widowhood. If the Hindu community were really alive to the situation in this regard, it would have long ago attempted to secure, either by legislation or through popular organisation, some relief from the horrors which are inseparable from these social evils. Not the least objectionable line of argument is that which was adopted by Rao Bahadur Sukul during the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council. He warned the Government against interfering with the faith of the soldiers who had fought for the Empire and he reminded them of the dark days of the Mutiny when the storm arose out of the interference with the sentiments of the people. Much the same threat was addressed to the Government by those who opposed earlier measures of social reforms and the Government have found, by actual experience, that neither by the permission for the Hindu widows to marry, nor by raising the age of consent, nor by the Caste Disabilities Act have mutinies arisen in this country. If British rule in India is ever endangered or if its credit is ever shattered in history, it will be so if British statesmen are deterred from a right line of action in social matters. British rule has established in this country numerous laws and institutions on lines copied from Western institutions and based on what is best in Western civilization, even when these were opposed to the current sentiments and usages of the people. The danger to the Hindu society lies in exclusiveness and in opposition to progressive readjustments in social matters. A permissive measure of this kind should not at this time meet with any opposition and those in the community, who are proud of their faith and who want to see their country great, must take active measures to make the Government of India realise the clear need for such a measure and the very strong view in favour of it which exists.

THE BOMBAY STRIKE.

"The Times" would not be what it is if it did not try to make political capital out of the last Bombay strike. It pronounces it to be partly economic and partly political, an original discovery of which Bombay knows nothing. "The Times" itself admits that the hours of work are far too long, that the dwellings are intolerably bad and that only a very few of the millowners take a real interest in the welfare of the workers. Added to these troubles it notices that a severe famine is raging and that high prices are ruling. If it had held that the strike was purely economic, as indeed it was, it would have lost a valuable opportunity of blackening the Indians and painting them in lurid colours and poisoning the wells of public opinion in England about India. It could not resist the temptation of giving gratuitous currency to the following mendacious lie:

> "We understand that for some time past stealthy agents of the revolutionary party have been at work among them and possibly their activities had something to do with the strike and subsequent disorder."

The fact is that "The Times" understands nothing and knows nothing. Where did it pick up this information? Labour in Bombay does not ask, as Labour in England does, for nationalisation of the concerns, and 47, 44 or 40-hour work with the same or increased pay. But "The Times" has—perhaps involuntarily—adopted throughout a very conciliatory policy towards Labour in England. Disorders in Britain in connection with strikes have been far worse than in Bombay. The big strike in Bombay, the authorities themselves have repeatedly acknowledged, was marked by very little disorder. "The Times" sees no politics in strikes in Britain, but sees red in Bombay. Obviously it has been badly served by its correspondents. To refute such a stupid assertion as has been indulged in by "The Times" would be sheer waste of time. Were the facts so, the Bombay Government would have convicted themselves of a serious dereliction of duty in not nipping the evil in the bud. Were it so, Sir William Vincent was not the man not to utilise it to the fullest extent in the Rowlatt debate.

But this is not all "The Times" acknowledges that Bombay has been singularly free from religious riots of late. But still it has the hardihood to say that though Bombay is normally quite orderly and peaceful, at irregular intervals the poor inhabitants, and millhands in particular, break into stormy riots and that these occur frequently between Hindus and Mahomedans at the time of Muharram. All this nonsense only shows what antiquated information "The Times" possesses. The last Hindu-Mahomedan riot occurred in 1893, more than 25 years ago, and since then both Hindus and Mahomedans have grown considerably wiser. The Hindu-Mahomedan *entente* has no doubt disconcerted "The Times" and its ilk. Hence its baseless accusations. The attempt of "The Times" to make out that Bombay suffers from serious disorder and that instances have not been lacking when Europeans have been the object of spasmodic animosity and that people turn out in the streets to protest against some popular political leader falling into the hands of the Police, is singularly futile and misleading. The Bombay strike was not political; it is "The Times" that has some political ends in view and it has, therefore, given an incorrect and distorted view of things that happened years ago and it has mixed up fact with fiction. Obviously it wants to create a prejudice against Indians and Indian Labour.

Notes of the Day.

The Future of the World.

Obviously Mr. Winston Churchill is not one of those who believe in the policy of crushing Germany altogether. After exacting reparation and punishment for crimes, Mr. Churchill wants to allow a scope for Germany and find out a way of life which would reconcile it to its new position in the world. He is alive to the danger of Bolshevism spreading in Germany and says that the Allies must be careful not to allow brotherhood in adversity to unite Germany and Russia in a common hatred of Britain and the United States. As for Russia, Mr. Churchill thinks that the fire will burn out itself. In fact foreign intervention is likely to inflame it all the more. Mr. Churchill has not altogether despaired of Russia. He hopes to find a friend in it after some time. England and America with their gallant ally France are indeed unassailable, as he says, and the very fact of their invincibility should induce them to be generous without any danger to themselves. It should be remembered also that the three Powers are not held together by a mere alliance opposed by an intriguing combination of some rival powers. A powerful League has replaced the old alliances which makes it all the easier to adopt the conciliatory policy favoured by Mr. Winston Churchill.

What to do with the German Fleet?

Were it not that the French press and French official circles are said to be seriously perturbed by the reported proposal of the British Admiralty to dispose of the surrendered German fleet by sinking it in the Atlantic, we should have treated the report as altogether unbelievable and preposterous. There appears, however, to be some basis for the report, though we are very much inclined to think that the British Admiralty's proposal is not exactly in the form that is published. The probabilities are that the proposal to consign the fleet to a watery grave is only one of the alternatives suggested by the Admiralty and that perhaps the last alternative. That the question of the disposal of the fleet when peace is signed will prove a thorny one goes without saying. If it were simply a question of division of the spoils the Great Powers—as also some of the minor fry—might have come to some sort of understanding as to the exact share to which each was entitled, but since one of the primary duties of the Peace Conference is a material reduction of existing armaments, the German fleet will become not only a white elephant, but a positive nuisance to all concerned. But it is doubtful whether any Great Power, besides Great Britain, except perhaps the United States, will welcome a proposal to destroy the German fleet totally by sinking it in the Atlantic. The material which so large a fleet can supply, if it is dismantled, must be of enormous value and France is no doubt justified in saying that in view of the scarcity of metals it would be a folly to destroy the fleet in the manner suggested.

Replace Territorials by Indians.

Ministers in England are racking their brains about the question of Territorials in India. Major Greer, replying on behalf of Government, admitted the urgent and speedy necessity of relieving Territorial battalions in India and the Far East. He hinted that relief troops were being mobilised in England and foreshadowed some delay. The War Minister, Mr. Churchill, also referred to the increased rate of recruiting which would enable him to relieve the Territorials earlier. We are afraid the Government of India are again missing one of the golden opportunities to create a real territorial army in India of Indians. Why should not the Territorials be replaced by Indian battalions? Why are the University Corps hanging fire? Has not the Great War yet taught the Government of India that they should revise their policy in this connection and that India should be made a self-sufficient unit in all respects? The Defence of India should be left to Indians and Indians have proved their mettle beyond doubt to deserve this much confidence and trust.

A Society to Help Working Classes.

It has became now almost a platitude to assert that the social conscience of India is awake. The various movements for social service all over the country, in which the younger generation interests itself with commendable enthusiasm, indicate that the favoured classes are realising their responsibilities towards the labouring classes of the land. In Bombay the ravages of the two recent epidemics, the appalling hardships from which the mill labourers and in fact all other classes of labourers suffered brought home to social workers in the city the need of making an organised effort to give continued help to the working classes by creating a permanent machinery for the purpose. A new Association entitled "the Society for the Amelioration of the Working Classes" has been formed to achieve this end. Mr. Umar Sobani is the President, and Mr. Khanji Dwarkadas and Dr. D. D. Sathaye are the provisional Honorary Secretaries of the Association.

A Welcome Institution.

The object of the Society will be to promote the general and economic welfare of the working classes. The Society hopes to organise, with a view to the fulfilment of its object, (1) Friendly societies which will help to create educational institutions, provide medical help for the working classes and afford them facilities for recreation, and (2) Trade Unions which will protect and improve the workmen's standard of life by securing them a living wage, and by obtaining for them better conditions of work. The minimum subscription for membership is Re. 12 per year payable in advance. Those who sympathise with the object and method of work of the Society will alone be eligible for membership. We cordially welcome this new organisation. Indian Labour at present stands in sore need of experienced advice and guidance in its efforts to better its economic condition, and we are sure that, under the direction of energetic public workers like Mr. Sobani, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and others, it will not be long before the objects, which the Society has in view, will be realised.

Valuable Statistics.

Ever since Mr. Findlay Shirras took over charge of the Department of Statistics, the systematisation of information contained in the numerous administration and other reports of India has been proceeding with commendable energy and completeness, placing within the easy reach of persons interested, the statistics of British India in a convenient form. The use of charts and diagrams has also been more freely availed of by Mr. Shirras, bringing the Department of Statistics in a line with similar departments in Western countries. Mr. Shirras has just published an interesting introductory note to Volume IV of "Statistics of British India", giving the salient features of the statistics relating to Administration, the Judiciary and Local Self-Government. In this note Mr. Shirras gives particulars of indentured emigration from India since 1907-08. The number of indentured emigrants who left annually during the decennium 1907-08 to 1916-17 was as follows:—1907-08—15,117; 1908-09—11,844; 1909-10—11,644; 1910-11—15,439; 1911-12—14,192; 1912-13—12,678; 1913-14—7,733; 1914-15—3,285; 1915-16—7,630; 1916-17—7,682. The average annual number of emigrants for the decennium is 10,722 and the average annual number of emigrants that returned comes to 6,380.

Emigration to Fiji.

Natal used to receive the largest number of emigrants, but emigration to that colony was prohibited by the Government of India with effect from 1st July, 1911. There has been no emigration to Mauritius since 1912, it having been decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after consideration of the recommendations of the Committee of Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies, that the system of introducing Indian labourers into that colony under indenture should be discontinued. The largest number of indentured emigrants from India nowadays proceed to the Fiji Islands. In 1916-17 emigrants to Fiji numbered 1,756, while 1,330 left for Trinidad, 830 for Demerara and 234 for Mombasa. Out of a total of 7,682 emigrants who left India in 1916-17, 2,925 emigrants or 38 per cent. were shipped from Calcutta, by far the greater part of these (2,445) coming from the United Provinces. Demerara, Jamaica, Fiji, Trinidad and Dutch Guiana were the principal countries which attracted Calcutta emigrants. The number of indentured labourers who left Madras the same year, was 1,910 or 25 per cent. of the total, 950 for Fiji, 258 for Jamaica and 702 for British Guiana.

Emigration and High Prices.

For several years the number of emigrants leaving India via Bombay, had been insignificant. In 1916-17, however, their total number came to 1,857, of whom 1,837 proceeded to the Persian Gulf ports, presumably to Basra, while 10 went to Mombasa. Karachi appears to have figured as an emigration port for the first time in 1897-98, when 330 emigrants were despatched to Mombasa for work on the Uganda Railway. In the three following years over 27,000 male labourers, coming mostly from the Punjab and Sind, are reported to have left Karachi for the same purpose. Since then, however, only a few artisans recruited for the Uganda Railway, have left that port. Reviewing the whole movement of Indian indentured labour, Mr. Shirras comes to the following conclusion:—"The number of emigrants leaving in any one year appears to be based on the demand for labour rather than on any internal causes in India, for no close connection can be traced between the prices of food-grains in India or the birth-rate in the different provinces and the number of emigrants." Though this conclusion is justified by the facts disclosed up to 1916-17, we are inclined to think that the prevailing high prices will be found to have had their inevitable effect on the movement of labour from India in the succeeding years.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were present at the Garden Party given by the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer to the Bombay Diocesan Council on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by General Knight made a tour of the Huts which are used for the entertainment of British and Indian Troops on Monday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Monday.

Rao Bahadur T. Vijayraghava Chari of the office of the Director of Industries, Madras, it is understood, will succeed Mr. J. W. Bhore as the Dewan of Cochin.

AMERICA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEBATE IN SENATE.

A DEMOCRAT'S SEVERE CONDEMNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate Mr. Reed, a Democrat, declared that the League of Nations meant that America would be controlled by the 'European monarchs and Asiatic despots.' He insisted that the League charter conflicted with the American constitution and characterised the provision for the American military participation as monstrous.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"MACHINERY EXTREMELY SIMPLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

Lord Robert Cecil in an interview with Reuter stated that it was certain that the League of Nations would be established as soon as the peace preliminaries were signed. The machinery proposed by the Covenant was extremely simple and could be brought into existence without any trouble. Generally, the decisions were only binding if reached unanimously that is excluding the parties directly concerned in a dispute. The decision would be enforced by the whole economic and military power of each nation of the League. Economic sanctions would be enforced automatically if any nation attempted sudden violation.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONDITION

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

PARIS.—This morning's bulletin says the improvement in M. Clemenceau's condition continues. His temperature is 98.4 and pulse 68.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S FORTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 24.

PARIS.—A few moments after he was attacked M. Clemenceau said smilingly "The Maharaja of Bikanir invited us to hunt tiger in his country. Well, it is the anarchists who are hunting the Tiger but they have not caught him."

RUMANIAN WAR BILL FOR DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

PARIS.—Rumania estimates that the war damage chargeable to the Central Powers is £1,140 millions sterling and £160 millions in the case of Russia.

DEATH OF DR. MARY WALKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

NEW YORK.—The death is announced of Dr. Mary Walker, the famous advocate of women's rights. She served in the Civil War as an assistant surgeon.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND'S FORCE.

"NOT CONQUERED BY ENEMY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 24.

Major General Townshend was entertained to a dinner by the Eccentric Club last night and in the course of the speech said he was not on his defence at all. He had done his best and his little force had been conquered by famine, not by the enemy. He was quite satisfied. Nobody found fault officially with any of his dispositions. He was surprised at the statement that he was going to stand for Westleyton. He had hoped for employment in the Army and had volunteered to go to Russia or Germany, but as he had not got an employment he said he might go into Parliament.

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON

REFORMS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Wedgwood, Mr. Amery said the Governor was giving attention to the question of the constitution of Ceylon and would submit his recommendations to the Secretary of State in due course.

CONSTITUTION OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

REVISED DRAFT READY.

UNIFORMITY IN MILITARY MATTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the revised draft of the constitution of the Empire, which will come before the National Assembly on the 24th, aims at uniformity in regard to military matters, communications, customs and taxes. It provides that the states renounce the right to conclude international treaties. Federal interests will be represented by the Imperial Council with the right of veto, instead of a federal house. If the Imperial Council and the Assembly disagree the President can order a referendum or promulgate a law provided he has two-thirds majority in the Assembly. The small states will have no vote and may be regrouped even if they are unwilling.

MINERS' BALLOT FOR STRIKE.

308,053 IN FAVOUR AND 58,835 AGAINST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

The ballot of 600,000 members of the Miners' Federation continues in favour of strike. The figures at midnight last night were 308,053 in favour of strike and 58,835 against.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS OCCUPY HANAN

SITUATION IN RUHR UNSETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that owing to sanguinary disturbances Government troops have occupied Hanan in Hesse-Nassau and disarmed and arrested the members of the Red Soldiers' League.

The situation in the Ruhr basin is still unsettled despite the announcement calling off the strike. An official Berlin telegram whils announcing that the Ruhr Soviets have accepted the Government's armistice terms including the cessation of strike and surrender of arms states that it is doubtful whether the Spartacists especially in Dusseldorf are carrying out terms but Government troops are ready to march with a view to establishing order.

A message from Weimar states that the National Assembly has passed a vote of confidence in the Government and resolutions demanding just peace and Union with German Austria.

TROTZKY'S WARNING TO FINLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

STOCKHOLM.—Trotzky has issued a proclamation warning Finland that the Soviet Government will not remain inactive if the concentration of troops on the frontier continues.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LATINS AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 24

Speaking at a banquet of the English-Speaking Union in London in celebration of George Washington's birthday Mr. Winton Churchill dwelt on the immense responsibilities of the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons in consequence of the situation in Germany and Russia. He was confident that the Bolshevik plague in Russia would pass without external remedy, but they must be careful not to allow brotherhood in adversity to unite Germany and Russia in common hatred of Britain and the United States.

He hoped after reparation and punishment for the crimes had been exacted from Germany a way of life would be found for her which would reconcile her to her changed situation in the world, and that a way of life would be found for Russia which would leave her a friend of Britain and the United States. He concluded that England and America with their gallant ally France were unassailable.

I. D. F.

MEMBERS CANNOT GO OUT WITHOUT PROPER LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 24.

A local government order says:—"Government are informed that there is an impression abroad that the members of the I. D. F. may proceed out of India without any further formality than notifying their departure. This impression is incorrect. No member of the I. D. F. may proceed out of India without leave obtained from military authorities through a proper channel. It is understood that under existing orders such leave will always be given.

THE AMIR ASSASSINATED!

HIS BROTHER BECOMES AMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 24.

A Government press communique issued to-day states:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has to-day received a letter from Naib-Us-Saltanah Nasrulla Khan communicating the lamentable news of the death of his brother, his Majesty Habibulla Khan Siraj-Ud-Millat Waddin, Amir of Afghanistan, near Jalalabad, on the 20th February, at the hand of an unknown assassin, and announcing that he himself has been acknowledged by the late Amir's sons and the representatives of the people as the Amir of Afghanistan and expressing his hope for the continuance and the strengthening of the friendly relations between the Afghan and the British Governments.

His Excellency has directed that, as a mark of respect to the late Amir who, throughout his reign showed himself a staunch friend of the British Government, all public offices shall be closed and all flags half-masted on Friday, the 28th February.

[His Majesty Amir Habibullah Khan succeeded to the throne of his father Amir Abdur Rahman, after the latter's death on 1st October, 1901. He was recognized with acclamation by the army, by the religious bodies, by the principal tribal chiefs and by all classes of the people as their lawful sovereign; while a deputation of Indian Mahommedans was despatched to Kabul from India to convey the condolences and congratulations of the Viceroy. The Amir's first measures were designed to enhance his popularity and to improve his internal administration, particularly with regard to the relations of his Government with the tribes, and to the system introduced by the late Amir of compulsory military service, whereby each tribe was required to supply a proportionate number of recruits. With this object a council of state for tribal affairs was established; and it was arranged that a representative of each tribe should be associated with the provincial governors for the adjudication of tribal cases.

In the important matter of foreign relations Habibullah showed a determination to adopt the policy of his father, to whom the British Government had given an assurance of aid to repel foreign aggression, on the condition that the Amir should follow the advice of that Government in regard to external affairs. This condition was loyally observed by the new Amir, who referred to India all communications of an official kind received from the Russian authorities in the provinces bordering on Afghanistan. But toward the various questions left pending between the Governments of India and Afghanistan the new Amir maintained also his father's attitude. He gave no indications of a disposition to continue the discussion of them, or to entertain proposals for extending or altering his relations with the Indian Government. An invitation from the Viceroy to meet him in India, with the hope that these points might be settled in conference, was put aside by dilatory excuses, until at last the project was abandoned, and finally the Amir agreed to receive at Kabul a diplomatic mission. The mission, whose chief was Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government, reached Kabul early in December 1904, and remained there four months in negotiation with the Amir personally and with his representatives. It was found impossible, after many interviews, to obtain from Habibullah his consent to any addition to or variation of the terms of the assurance given by the British Government in 1880, with which he professed himself entirely satisfied, so that the treaty finally settled in March 1905 went no further than a formal confirmation of all engagements previously concluded with the Amir's predecessor. It was felt in British circles at the time that a very considerable concession to Habibullah's independence of attitude was displayed in the fact that he was styled in the treaty "His Majesty"; but, in the circumstances, it seems to have been thought diplomatic to accede to the Amir's determination to insist on this matter of style. But the rebuff showed that it was desirable in the interests both of the British Government and of Afghanistan that an opportunity should be made for enabling the Amir to have personal acquaintance with the highest Indian authorities. A further step, calculated to strengthen the relations of amity between the two Governments, was taken when it was arrangedd that the Amir should pay a visit to the Viceroy, Lord Minto, in India, in January, 1907; and this visit took place with great cordiality and success.

The Anglo-Russian Convention, signed on the 31st of August, 1907, contained the following important declarations with regard to Afghanistan. Great Britain disclaimed any intention of altering the political status or (subject to the observance of the treaty of 1905) of interfering in the administration or annexing any territory of Afghanistan, and engaged to use her influence there in no manner threatening to Russia. Russia, on her part, recognized Afghanistan as outside her sphere of influence.]

LORD SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING OF INDIANS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 24.

At the request of many Indian residents in London Sir M. Bhownaggree has convened a meeting of Indians at Westminster on Feb. 24th to pass resolutions respecting Lord Sinha's appointment and peerage expressing "joy and gratitude" to His Majesty and the Premier at the first recognition of the eligibility of Indians to hold ministerial appointments and to be included in the British peerage.

HONOURS TO LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 24.

Lord and Lady Willingdon lunched to-day with Their Majesties. The King invested Lord Willingdon with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, and Lady Willingdon with the insignia of Dame Commander of the Order of British Empire.

SALE OF INDIAN TEA IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

One million 221 thousand pounds of tea, mostly Indian, were auctioned for export to-day. Competition was quieter.

The fines were steady and the lower grades easier.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says: The tone of the market is unchanged. The price has fallen to 1/8 in order to adjust parity to American quotation in view of the reduction of freights etcetera. Trade demand is still fairly active. The Shanghai Exchange is 4/9 a tael.

A FRENCH WAR HERO.

DEATH IN COLOMBO HOSPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, Feb. 23.

The death took place at the General Hospital, Colombo, on Thursday, of Captain Henri Porcheron of the French Colonial Infantry. The deceased officer had seen two years' service in France and was wounded several times. He was afterwards sent to Indo-China. He was proceeding on leave to France for the benefit of his health when he was landed in Colombo and removed to the General Hospital about five weeys ago. The late Captain Porcheron served in Madagascar, Cochin China, Soudan and Tonkin. He possessed the Legion of Honour, Croix de Guerre, Medaille Militaire and the colonial medals with bars of Madagascar, French West Africa, Senegal, and Soudan. The funeral took place at the general cemetery, Borella, the deceased being accorded military honours.

IRELAND AND MR. WILSON.

PRESS BUREAU REPUDIATES IRISH SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

A remarkable libel action, in which Alderman O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin, was the plaintiff, and the "Irish Times" the defendant, concluded in Dublin in mail week in a disagreement of the jury. The action was based on the following statement in the "Irish Times"

We are told to-day that the Lord Mayor of Dublin has made an attempt to smuggle the Mansion House petition through to President Wilson. His performance was most irregular.

The Press Bureau issued the following statement:—

With regard to the statement made by the Solicitor-General in the case of the Lord Mayor of Dublin against the "Irish Times" (Limited), that "the document (i.e., the petition to President Wilson) went out under conditions which were grossly irregular" it is desired to correct the impression conveyed by the use of the word "irregular." The document was not transmitted by the ordinary post, but through another channel, with the full, knowledge and consent of his Majesty's Government, who had been previously consulted by the United States Embassy with the consent of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Nobody in this country ever saw he document itself.

The hearing of the case commenced on Friday, when the Solicitor-General made the statement referred to. The Press Bureau correction was issued the day after the jury had disagreed in Dublin.

CIVIL WAR IN BAVARIA.

SPARTACISTS IN POWER.

REIGN OF TERROR PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" confirms that the Spartacists are in power in Bavaria and that the Government forces have provisionally submitted to them.

A telegram from Zurich says that the Soviet Government in Bavaria, has proclaimed a Berlin terror and is actively hunting down all the counter-revolutionaries.

A telegram from Munich via Berlin denies the report of the civil war there and says the workers have proclaimed a general strike for three days but there have been no disturbances.

SPARTACIST MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY.

BELAKUN LYNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Budapest via Berlin says the Hungarian Spartacist leader, Belakun, has been lynched.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BOCHUM

SPARTACIST ACTIVITIES NEAR DUISBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

PARIS.—A telegram from Berlin says a general strike has been proclaimed at Bochum. The Spartacists bombarded the mining establishments near Duisburg. Government troops are marching on Muenster, and Dortmund.

SURRENDERED GERMAN FLEET.

FRENCH PAPER'S OPPOSITION TO SINKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

PARIS.—"Le Journal" strongly protests against the reported proposals to sink the surrendered German fleet in view of the scarcity of metals and machinery, especially in France. It says that the French Minister of Marine is absolutely opposed to the proposal. France will insist upon receiving a considerable part of the fleet.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

PROSPECTS OF RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 24.

In his speech at Mansion House Mr. Winston Churchill said the rate of recruiting was rising and if it continued it would enable us to relieve the Territorials who went to India at the beginning of the war and who had done their duty without even the excitement of battle.

DANGEROUS MRS. BESANT!

WILL HER LECTURES BE PROHIBITED IN IRELAND?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons Captain Foxcroft asked:—Will the Territorials who went to India in 1914, many of whom have been in bad stations and away from England ever since, although not in an actual theatre of war receive any special recognition for overseas service?

Captain Guest replied:—A comprehensive statement of the conditions of award of all medals for services in the present war will shortly be published and the services of the Territorials in India will not be overlooked

Sir M. Dockrell affirmed that Mrs Besant was about to lecture in Ireland and asked in view of her dangerous activities in India whether she would be prohibited.

Mr. Samuels replied that he was not aware of the matter.

VACANT BISHOPRIC IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr Rowlands Mr. Montagu stated that he had asked the Foreign Secretary to act for him with regard to the appointment to vacant bishopric in India and similar matters.

TILAK V. CHIROL.

REPORTED SUCCESS OF SIR V. CHIROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 23.

A private message has been received from London stating that Sir Valentine Chirol has won the Tilak case with costs.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S CONTENTION.

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF VERDICT ON GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

The Tilak case was continued to-day. Addressing the Jury Sir Edward Carson declared that the case ought to have been tried in India. Mr. Tilak ought certainly to have the verdict if he deserved it, but Sir Edward Carson emphasised the result of such a verdict on the Government of India and the white officials in India. Mr. Tilak had had the most profound British justice and before giving the verdict the Jury ought to take into account the whole of Mr. Tilak's actions since 1893.

Sir John Simon pointed out that when Mr. Tilak was tried for sedition in Poona in 1897, not a word was said about the murder of Mr. Rand, also the Government in Bombay confirmed Mr. Tilak's election to the Legislative Council. He was not seeking to justify everything Mr. Tilak had done, but even the devil should have his due.

The case was adjourned.

LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER

OTTAWA IN MOURNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

OTTAWA FEB. 22ND.—The remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been lying in state in the House of Commons since Wednesday and will be interred in the Notre Dame cemetery to-day. An imposing procession will take place including the Duke of Devonshire, the members of the Cabinet, the provincial governors and prelates. The Government offices and places of business will be closed, buildings draped, and black flags flown half-mast. At the same time bells will be tolled and requiem services held throughout Canada.

AWARDS TO DOMINIONS AND OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

HIS MAJESTY'S WISH TO DECORATE PERSONALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 24.

The King has expressed the wish personally to invest and decorate the Dominions and Overseas officers awarded honours before they return to their domiciles.

IN S. AFRICA.

REPORTED OPPOSITION TO REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 24.

CAPETOWN.—Opposition to the Republican movement is growing stronger. The first of a series of meetings of protest throughout the country was held here and a resolution was passed emphatically condemning the agitation for the disruption of the Union and the severance of connection with Britain.

The Union Epidemic Commission recommended that the Union Government should immediately negotiate with the Governments of other countries with a view to the establishment of an International Bureau for the collection and dissemination of all data regarding epidemics.

COMPENSATION FROM ENEMY POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons Lord Cavendish Bentinck asked:—Does the Government intend to exact from Turkey compensation for injuries done to prisoners and for relatives of prisoners who have died?

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—We shall exact whatever we can get from Turkey as well as from other enemy powers.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNLIL.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 24.

At the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on February 28th, the Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Bill will be considered and passed. Sir William Vincent will introduce the Oaths Bill and Mr. Patel his two private bills, namely the Electricity Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Act Bill.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Moncrieff Smith will replace Sir Verney Lovett and Mr. Muddiman on the Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Rowlatt) Bill.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

ALL PROPOSITIONS LOST.

DEBATE IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, yesterday, when the discussion was resumed on the question of the municipal enfranchisement of women. The Corporation threw out all the propositions and amendments that were moved in the matter.

The following proposition had been moved by Mr. R. S. Navalkar, seconded by Mr. S. D. Navalkar: "That in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the ladies of Bombay in the present War and other benevolent works, the Elections Committee be requested to report whether it is not desirable to amend the Bombay Municipal Act so as to enable the women of Bombay to be elected as Councillors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

To this, the following amendment had been moved by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, seconded by Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoojj: "That the Elections Committee be requested to report whether it is not desirable to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, so as to remove the sex bar which prevents ladies from becoming members of the Corporation or so as to enable them to be associated with Councillors in Municipal work."

There was another proposition in the matter, which was moved as follows by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconded by Mr. H. P. Mody: "That the Election Committee be requested to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, whether a clause should be inserted in the Municipal Act to the following effect:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, it shall be lawful for the Corporation from time to time, by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the whole number of Councillors to appoint, as members of any Committee under Sections 38, 39, 40 and 41, any persons of either sex, who are not Councillors, but who may in the opinion of the Corporation, possess special qualifications for serving on such Committee, provided that the number of persons so appointed on any Committee shall not exceed one-third of the total number of the members of such Committee.

"All the provisions of this Act relating to the duties, powers, liabilities, disqualifications and disabilities of Councillors shall, save as regards the disqualification on the ground of sex, be applicable so far as may be to such persons."

To the above proposition, the following amendment had been moved by Mr. R. S. Navalkar, seconded by Dr. J. J. Cursetji: "That the subject matter of the proposition be referred to the Election Committee to report in consultation with the Commissioner as to the best way of modifying the Municipal Act to enable persons of either sex to take part in the Municipal Administration of the City".

MR. J. B. PETIT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. B. Petit was against all the propositions and amendments that had been moved in the matter as he did not think the time had come when women should be given the franchise to get elected to the Corporation. Again there was no strong demand for that franchise and he did not think even if it were granted it would be taken advantage of to a material extent. Apart from that he took his stand on a larger platform. He did not think any enfranchisement of women as was proposed would be likely to benefit either the women themselves, the society or humanity. Nature had made a division of labour of the activities of men and women. The latter stood on a pedestal and to pull her down from that lofty pedestal to a position of equality with men would be of no advantage to humanity. It would be disastrous to society, humanity and the future generations if any step were taken to make woman come down from her high pedestal to the harder tasks of life. He asked the Corporation to reject all the propositions and the amendments in the matter and let the Act remain as it was.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in entire sympathy with the proposition moved by Mr. Navalkar. He had not heard one sound argument against excluding women from civic life. Mr. Dhondy had expressed a fear that if the proposition were passed Mrs. Dhondy might want to come into the Corporation. He (the speaker) did not know why, if Mrs. Dhondy could do the work better, she should not be allowed to come there in preference to Mr. Dhondy. (Laughter). It was a matter for Mr. and Mrs. Dhondy to decide between themselves as to who should come into this Hall and who should stand out. (Renewed laughter). If a woman was capable of doing Municipal work they should not put the bar against her because of her sex. The representation made to them by a certain number of ladies showed that a desire existed among women for municipal work. The signatories to the representation included Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Parukh and others, and could they imagine shutting off Mrs. Carmichael, who was an M.A. or Miss Parukh, and taking in Dr. Sukhia (laughter) or Mr. Dhondy (renewed laughter); for their qualifications were as good as, if not better than, those of Dr. Sukhia or Mr. Dhondy (laughter). It was only the prejudice of man which wanted to keep woman out of such bodies. He thought the Corporation would benefit much from the presence of ladies there. They would observe better manners and their language would be more dignified than at present, and they would also receive valuable help from women in any regard to hospital and such other matters. The mere accident of sex should not debar women from becoming members of the Corporation. For Dr. Sukhia might have been by accident born a woman (laughter). As an enlightened body they should remove this bar against women becoming municipal councillors. Many of the male councillors elected to this Corporation were not quite so good as one would desire and still they were allowed to come there.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was in favour of the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Mehta. Man was created out of the earth and woman out of the very image of God, and in justice to the fair sex, the bar against them should be removed. It would be a disgrace not to do so.

NEED FOR AN OPENING.

Mr. J. P. Orr was prepared to vote for any proposition which would remove the bar against ladies doing municipal work. In this he took the same standpoint as the Improvement Trust did. The latter still provided their chawls with good ventilators though they knew that most of the tenants would do away with the ventilators immediately they went to live there. The Trust did this because they thought that when the tenants were better educated they would appreciate the benefit of keeping the rooms well-ventilated. Similarly it would be a good thing to pass these propositions now, so that when women did desire to join the Corporation it would be open to them to do so. Again the representations that had been sent to them showed that women had such a desire. It had been contended that women were not fit to enjoy the franchise. But whatever might be said about the fitness or otherwise of the majority of Indian women in the matter, there were several English women who were fit to enjoy the franchise, and it would be a good thing to get for the Corporation the benefit of their experience about houses and homes.

Dr. M. C. Javle was in favour of the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan saw nothing but prejudice at the bottom of the opposition to the enfranchisement of women. If India was to be a democratic country and was to have responsible Government they would not be able, to do so unless they had their womankind with them. He would vote for the amendment moved by Mr. Mehta as he thought it went a step further than the propositions.

Mr. H. P. Mody was sorry at the hopelessly orthodox views expressed by some of the members. He was in favour of the proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. Sethna, because it would be easier just then to put it into effect.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati opposed the motions. He was against giving women the harder duties of life which men should perform. He was of opinion that those, who were not prepared to bring their wives into Corporation, ought not to support the propositions. Dr. Dadachanji had talked of women being the image of God. If that were so, he (the speaker) asked why Dr. Dadachanji wanted to bring that image of God into the Corporation (Laughter). They would worship that image at home (continued laughter). He did not understand why that image of God should be brought here (renewed laughter).

Mr. Wadia: For perpetual worship (continued laughter).

Mr. Nanavati said men and women had to perform their duties in their own spheres of life and he would oppose the latter being brought into the Corporation.

ARE ALL SORTS OF WOMEN TO BE ALLOWED?

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked whether, if the franchise were given all sorts of women would be allowed to come there. Mr. Wadia could have used his energies better if he had tried to give better education to women than trying to give them franchise. Mr. Wadia had failed to understand the mischief which would be done if all sorts of women were allowed to come into the Corporation. He (the speaker) wished Mr. Wadia had not made that reference to him and Mr. Dhondy and he was sure Mr. Wadia would repent of it in his cooler moments. He (the speaker) would not object to ladies becoming members of the Corporation provided certain safeguards were inserted. The first of these should be an age limit. Did some of those members, who wanted all women to come into the Corporation, want to flirt with them? (Laughter).

The President asked Dr. Sukhia not to use such language.

Dr. Sukhia said it was really very bad for anybody to say that all sorts of women should be allowed to come into the Corporation. The President should have stopped the other members when they used such language.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia quoted Goldsmith on the duties of women and hoped those members, who wanted women to become members of the Corporation, would digest those lines from that author. The franchise if it were to be given to women should be limited. As in the English Act, a certain age limit should be prescribed and married ladies should not be allowed to become members as they would neglect their duties at home. He would be prepared to give franchise to women provided the safeguards he had mentioned were inserted.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna asked the Corporation to accept his proposition, as, if the experiment of appointing women to committees proved successful, they could later on give them the franchise of becoming members of the Corporation.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said there were many Indian ladies who could become Municipal Councillors with credit to themselves.

ALL PROPOSITIONS DEFEATED.

The propositions and amendments were then put to the vote and all of them were defeated.

On Saturday evening while Mr. Hogg of the Christian College along with Mrs. Hogg was driving along the Evening Bazar Road, the carriage collided with a tram car. Mr. Hogg jumped out and while trying to help his wife to alight his right leg was caught under the wheel and was seriously injured. Mrs. Hogg also sustained some injury and both are now at the General Hospital and are improving.

INDIAN WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

STRONG SUPPORT FROM ENGLAND:

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a general impression that the Franchise Committee have not at all been convinced of the need to give Indian women the Franchise on the same qualifications as the men simply because large deputations of women have not interviewed them nor been cross-examined by them. As a matter of fact, dozens of resolutions have been sent to them, but the reason that Indian women have not come forward specially in deputations is that they have not realised that there are no other means of making their wishes felt on this matter. That every woman, to whom the matter is explained, ardently desires the Franchise is without question; and as to the desire of Indian men to gain the women's co-operation in India's social and political regeneration, the Resolutions of Congress bear testimony. The following will show how both Englishwomen and men and Indian men and women are working in England.—Yours, etc.,

D. JINARAJADASA.

Beachamwell Hall, Swaffham,
Norfolk,
Jan. 15, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Jinarajadasa,

Thank you very much for your letter of November 28th just received.

I enclose a letter and address we have sent to the Indian Franchise Committee in support of the Indian Women's claim.

In a remarkable series of letters of support I have had from people of all political opinions, *Educationalists* and *Doctors* particularly point out that to include *some* women in the new electorates, would be the quickest way to help forward the better education of Indian women in general. I am quite sure Bishop Welldon, and others, who have written to insist on this point, are right.

We are anxious, in making our appeal public, to point out that it is not just a "Suffrage appeal" as the subject has been understood in Europe, but that our efforts for our sisters in India, spring from a real consideration of past and present conditions there, and also from the knowledge that this matter is one that deeply interests and effects *Muslims* throughout the British Empire.

In every case I have received support and help from Muslim *men*. I find the *Justice* of the cause appeals to their traditions in a way it does not do to all Hindus, or even to all Christians.

We shall be glad for you to make our ideas known.

With best wishes,
Believe me
Yours truly,
CONSTANCE M. VILLIERS STUART.

THE INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W. C.

To the Right Honourable Lord Southborough, P.C., G.C.B., etc., Chairman of the Indian Electorial Franchise Committee.

December 12th, 1918.

My Lord,

We, on behalf of the Indian Women's Education Association and the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, together with the undersigned Societies and individuals, beg respectively to approach your Committee and place before them our earnest conviction that it would be in the best interests of India and the Empire, that women should be included in the new electorates in India.

We are the more strengthened in this conviction by the fact that many of our sisters in India have themselves initiated this claim. It was urged before the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu by an All-India Women's Deputation during the latter's visit to India. And it has been since supported by a large body of Indian gentlemen, the Special Session of the National Indian Congress having passed a Resolution advocating it, as did also the Muslim League.

We venture to urge this right of Franchise (1) on general grounds, because women everywhere form half the race, and without their aid the practical problems of education, marriage and the family, cannot be successfully dealt with by any government.

And (2) as particularly helpful in India, where the four great existing forms of civilisation meet:—Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and Muslim. For few reforms will succeed there, if they do not take into account the *inherent civilisation of the* country, which in India to-day, from a variety of causes, *lies largely in the hands of the women.*

We have carefully considered the main objections put forward by responsible people to granting the franchise to women in India:

(1) The custom of Purdah.

(2) That so few Indian women are educated in the modern Western sense of the word.

The first is merely a social custom; many women who observe it are nevertheless well informed and capable of grasping such subjects as will come before the elected Councils. It is to be noted that women already vote and are eligible for election to local councils in several parts of India.

The second objection (which applies in a lesser degree also to Indian men) would seem to ignore the fact that there is an education of life as well as of letters. We heartily agree with H. H. the Aga Khan, "An assembly to the election of which Indian women had contributed would keep nearer to the facts of life, to the real and actual in the country, than one selected by men alone."

At least there can be no reason why the few who may be regarded as competent to exercise the franchise now, should be excluded. In fact, the grant of the right to such ladies would have a direct and stimulating effect upon women's education, about which the Indian Government are so solicitous.

For a long time to come, universal suffrage will not be practicable in India, and while educational and property qualifications provide the standards, the number of women voting will be relatively small, but it would be invaluable to establish the principle of co-operation at the start of the new regime.

We have the honour to remain,
THERESE MUIR MACKENZIE,
(President, I.W.E.A.)
MILLICENT GARRET FAWCETT,
(President M.U.W.S.S.)
A. ALI BAIG
CONSTANCE MARY VILLIERS-STUART
(Hon. Organising Secy.)

THE INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.

Dec. 17, 1918.

To The Right Honourable Lord Southborough, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. etc., Chairman of the Indian Electoral Franchise Committee.

My Lord,—In continuation of my letter of the 12th December, I beg, on behalf of my Committee, to submit that two classes of women are, in their opinion, particularly entitled to the franchise, viz., first, women who own property in their own right or under the Hindu Law, as "female owners" who have an interest in the property or estate for their lives with full power of alienation for certain purposes defined by the Hindu Law. The bulk of these ladies are specially competent to have a voice in the administration of the country, and can give their votes, if in *purdah*, by special arrangements.

The second are ladies who have taken their degrees in English or Indian Universities with respect to whose qualifications to vote there can hardly be any question.

I remain,
Your Lordship's Obedient Servant,
CONSTANCE MARY VILLIERS-STUART,
(Hon. Organising Secy.)

SOCIETIES SIGNING THE INDIAN WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ADDRESS.

British Dominions Women Citizens' Union, Britain and India Association, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, Church League for Women's Suffrage, Conservative Women's Reform Association, Free Church League, Friend's League for Women's Suffrage, Indian Women's Education Association, Irishwoman's Civic Federation, Men's League for Women's Suffrage, National Political League, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, The Actresses' Franchise League, The Central Islamic Society, The Voters' Council, Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Deliberative Council, Women's Freedom League, Women's International League, Women Writer's Suffrage League.

INDIVIDUALS SIGNING THE INDIAN WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ADDRESS.

H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, The Dowager Countess Brassey, The Countess of Selborne, The Viscount Haldane of Cloanden, The Lady Mary Cooke, The Lady Helena Gleichen, The Lady Valda Machell, The Lady Katherine Stuart, Bishop Welldon, The Lady Glenconner, The Lady Emmott, The Lady Lamington, The Hon. Mrs. Franklin, The Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., Lady Ali Baig, Lady Barret, C.B.E., M.D., Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., Sir James Cantile, K.C.B.E., etc., Lady Cantlie, Sir Willoughby Dickenson, K.C.B., M.P., Lady Tristram Eve, Sir Thomas Holdich, K.C.S.I., etc., Lady Muir Mackenzie, K.I.H. (President, I.W.E.A.), Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Sir Edward Denison Ross, K.C.I.E., Sir Joseph Stone, K.C.I.E., Lady Sykes, Mahbab Alam (Ed. Paisa Akhbar), A. Yusaf Ali, C.I.E., Miss Mercy Ashworth (Indian Education Service), Mrs. Murray Baillie, Mrs. Nalini Blair, John P. Boland, M.P., P. Dunnelly, M.P., Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. (President N.U.W.S.S.), M. J. Flavin M.P., The Rev. Dr. M. Gaster, Chief Rabbi (Spanish and Portuguese Jews), Mrs. K. P. Gupta, Hemendra Prasad Ghose (Ed. "Basumati."), Klalifa Abdul Hague, Mrs. E. Agnes R. Haigh, Ibrahim S. Haigh, Richard Harleton, M.P., Mrs. Hollings, Laurance, Housman, E. B. Havell, M. H. Ispahani, (President, Central Islamic Society), Mrs. M. Ispahani, S. Kastari Ranga Iyengar (Ed. "The Hindu," Madras), Herbert Jacobs, Dr. Jerusha J. Jhirad, Mrs. L. Jopling), Khwaja Kamaluddin (The Mosque, Working), L. Kenney, M.P., Shaikh Mashir Hosain Kidwai, of Gadia), Joseph King, M.P., Mrs. Marion Knowles, Miss S. Behari Lal (Somerville College), Philip Lee-Warner, Patrick J. Maclean, M.P., R. MacGhee, M.P., Harendranath Maitra (Ed. of "A Voice from India"), Abdul Qayum Malik, Miss Evelyn Mitford, Mrs. Bhola Nauth, M. Nearn, M.P., John D. Nugent, M.P., Dr. Ellen Orr, J. B. Pennington, H. S. L. Polak, (Ed. of "India"), John Pollen, C.I.E., K.-i-H., etc., Dr. Julia Pringle, Miss Sosheila Ram (Newnham College), Professor William Rothenstein, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Ernest Rhys, Mrs. Donald Smeaton, Miss Felicia Scatcherd (Ed. "Asiatic Review"), Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. Nihal Singh, Miss Julia Smith, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Miss Ethel R. Sykes, (late Queen Mary's College, Lahore), F. W. Thomas, Ph. D., Miss Anstruther Thompson, Mrs. Cobden Unwin, Mrs. Patrick Williers-Stuart, Mrs. Chalmers Watson, C.B.E., M.D., Mrs. Stuart Wilson, Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, Mrs. Bonarjee, Miss D. N. Bonarjee, B.A., LL.B., Mrs. Caird, Miss Llewellyn Davis, Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M.A., (Servants of India Society), Mrs. M. M. Dhar, S. Digby, C.I.E., William Doris, M.P., G. Owen Dunn (late President, Bombay Corporation).

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Through Mr. Ananthram V.:—	
A Sympathiser Bhayndar	5

COUNTRY LIQUOR TRADE.

GRIEVANCES OF LICENSED SHOP KEEPERS OF BOMBAY.

The Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association, representing the licenses of the country liquor shops of the town and island of Bombay have submitted a lengthy representation to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, enumerating their grievances and hardships in respect of the supply of country liquor to their licensed shops, which they say, have grown unendurable and have remained unremedied in spite of a number of applications and oral complaints made to the Excise Authorities, since July 1918. The petition says the result of the reversion to the auction system has created feelings of great regret and disappointment and grumbling. The system has brought in its wake all sorts of hardships and inconveniences, loss and worry. As if this were nothing, the matter has been aggravated by another innovation of an extraordinary character, that of the closure of the distilleries at Uran, and the appointment of new contractors, working far away from Bombay at Katni and Asansol, to supply liquor to the Bombay licensees.

The petitioners finally make the following suggestions:—

(a) that a radical change be made in the method and management of the Excise Administration:

(b) that an independent committee of experts including some of the license holders having long experience in this business be appointed for investigating the whole matter, tracing the origin of evil, and pointing out defects and suggest a solution in the interest of justice and fairness to all the parties concerned:—

(c) that Messrs. Carew and Co., the new agency, be called upon at once to put in the full minimum stock into the Sewri Warehouse and also such adequate stock of 50,000 gallons as would be sufficient to meet a constant supply of all liquors to the country liquor shops as required by Clause 4 of the country liquor shop licenses which distinctly says that on payment of cost price and duty the Licensees can claim liquor from the warehouse, and that Messrs. Carew and Co., should fulfil their contract or that the same be cancelled and that arrangement made to supply good and wholesome liquor from elsewhere:

(d) that a deputation of five persons from the petitioners be received to wait on his Excellency to explain their grievances and to represent the matter fully with a view to have the same redressed.

FODDER FOR BOMBAY CATTLE.

MEETING OF CARTMEN AND STABLE OWNERS.

A public meeting of bullock cartmen and stable owners was held at the Chawl of Bhagwanji Shet, Arthur Road, on Sunday to consider what steps should be taken to secure an adequate supply of grass, grain and other things for the cattle. Mr. C. S. Deole of the Servants of India Society presided over the meeting. The president in his opening remarks told the audience that the Controller was appointed to see that people got the necessaries of life. They should not be afraid of anybody. If the cartmen and stable owners had a real grievance, they should put it before the Controller in a proper manner and if they were prepared to cooperate, their difficulty would be easily solved.

After some speeches had been made on the subject, a petition praying for a shop in the Tardeo locality where would supply coon and grass at published rates, was adopted. The second resolution appointed a committee of eleven gentlemen, including the president, to approach the Controller. In conclusion: Mr. M. H. Vakil advised the people not to give rates higher than the published rates. The proceedings terminated after the petition was signed by some of the people present.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION.

UNDUE BURDENS OF TAXES.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN VIJOULIA JAGIR.

(From a Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 24.

The "Pratab" publishes accounts of a very appalling nature about Vijoulia, a small "Jagir" in Udaipur State (Rajputana). The people of this "Jagir" are subjected to about a hundred taxes over and above those levied on the general population of Udaipur State and the local authorities used all sorts of coercive measures to realise them. Recently on account of the conditions caused by high prices, the poor people of the "Jagir" found it impossible to pay up the taxes and applied to the authorities to be relieved from them. Instead of giving any heed to their entreaties, the authorities doubled the force of their extortion. The consequence was that some 500 arrests were made. His Highness the Maharana was appealed to and he very generously directed that the matter should be enquired into. Those arrested were released as a result of this order, except 30 men, who were called ringleaders and the authorities began to tease them in all possible ways to make them sign an agreement to pay the undue taxes. The prisoners were firm and so the matter seemed to prolong. Popular indignation was inflamed and the people demanded the immediate release of their men which was refused. Thereupon they resolved to try the only weapon of the oppressed, i.e., passive resistance, and refused to serve the authorities. A reign of terror has since begun and 400 extra arrests have been made and more are being taken into custody. The situation is becoming serious and it is high time that his Highness the Maharana should come to the aid of his people.

BURDWAN BAR ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the members of the Burdwan Bar Association, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills held on the 20th instant, Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur, presiding, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

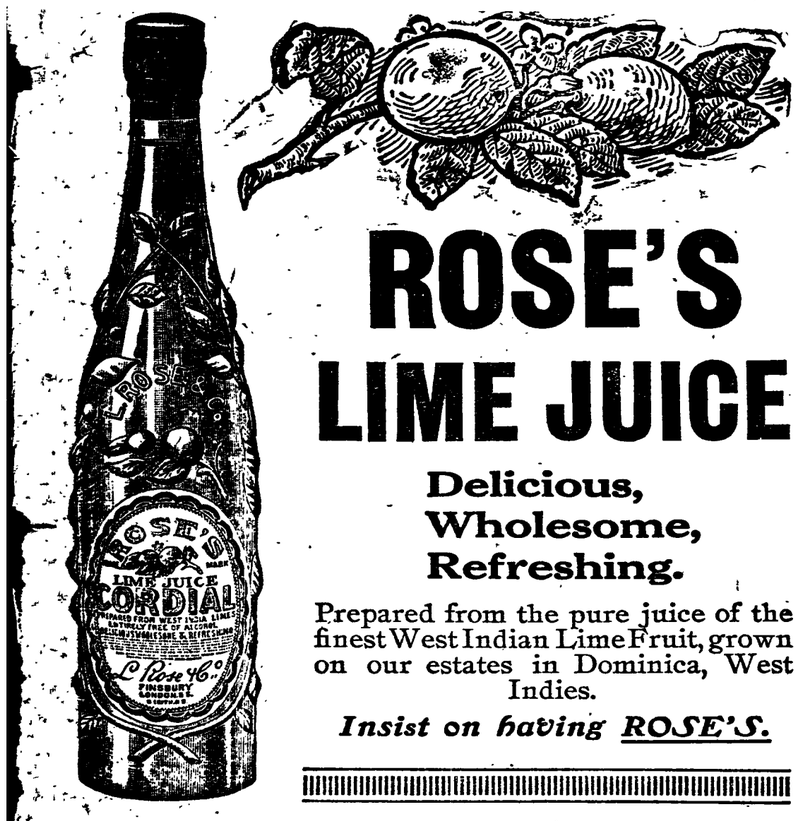
(1) Resolved unanimously that this Association respectfully but emphatically protests against the two Rowlatt Bills being enacted into law even as a temporary measure. (2) Resolved unanimously that in the opinion of this Association the introduction of the Bills at the present time is inopportune and unnecessary. (3) Resolved unanimously that this Association [illegible] its hearty thanks to the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council for their action towards the Bills, and this Association hopes that they will continue their opposition to the same until the bills are withdrawn or dropped. (4) Resolved unanimously that a copy of the Resolutions be forwarded to the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council, under the signature of the President of the meeting as also to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

DEATH OF CAPT. F. B. CHENOY, I. M. S.

We regret to announce the sad and untimely death of Captain Feroze B. Chenoy, I.M.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (London), on the 15th instant of typhus at Zinjan, a town near the Caspian sea, on the North Persian Frontier. The deceased was a son of Mr. Bapooji Edulji Chenoy, the old and well-known resident of Secunderabad and a member of the Cantonment Committee. Captain Chenoy was born at Poona on 25th December, 1888, and was educated at Bombay. After passing the Matriculation examination in 1906, he joined the Grant Medical College and took the degree of L. M. and S. in 1911. Immediately after he proceeded to England and there obtained the degrees of L.R.C.P., and M.R.C.S., and in August, 1914, he passed the I.M.S., examination.

As the fateful war broke out immediately after, Captain Chenoy was ordered out to India, where he served for a short time. He was then sent to Flanders where he was at the firing line for some time. From there he was sent back to India in charge of a hospital ship with the wounded. On his return to India he served with various regiments and was for some months in Baluchistan. From there he was ordered to proceed to Mesopotamia, in February, 1917, and at the time of his death, Captain Chenoy was in charge of the 20th Combined Field Ambulance there.

The deceased was of an exceedingly genial disposition, which had endeared him to all who came in contact with him and he was much liked by his superior officers. Captain Chenoy was a Persian scholar and so in Persia his services were always requisitioned wherever new dispensaries and hospitals were to be opened on the route of our armies in Persia.



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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.857	Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4	"
Dew Point	66.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.708	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.7	"
Minimum do.	69.5	"
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,N,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	171	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	24	m 4	12	24	1	24	m 11	27	19 1
		6	51a	24	0				
Tues	25	m 5	48	23	7	25	m 1	18	92 3
		8	36a	24	9		1	0a	18 10
Wed.	26	m 7	30	23	9	26	m 2	34	21 5
		9	18a	25	10		2	12a	18 2
Thur.	27	m 8	45	24	8	27	m 3	19	20 4
		9	54a	27	0		3	0a	17 3
Fri.	28	m 9	42	25	10	28	m 4	0	19 1
	Mar.	10	29a	28	0	Mar.	3	45a	16 5
Sat.	1	m 10	29	27	1	1	m 4	37	17 9
		11	3a	28	11		4	23a	15 8
Sun.	2	m 11	14	28	2	2	m 5	12	16 6
		11	38a	29	6		5	10a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 24 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h.	3m.	Sunset	6h. 42m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	"	7h.	2m.	"	6h. 43m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	"	7h.	1m.	"	6h. 43m.
" 27 (Thursday)	"	7h.	1m.	"	6h. 43m.
" 28 (Friday)	"	7h.	0m.	"	6h. 44m.
Mar. 1 (Saturday)	"	6h.	59m.	"	6h. 44m.
" 2 (Sunday)	"	6h.	58m.	"	6h. 45m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	— 2d.	4h.	41m.	p.m.
First Quarter	— 9d.	8 "	44m.	a.m.
Full Moon	— 16d.	9h.	11m.	p.m.
Last quarter	— 25d.	2h.	39m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west Punjab. Day temeprature is generally above the average; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east of the division; but in the west the sky is generally clear and humidity is below normal. Night temperature is above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind, but is below it in upper Sind and south Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of Gujarat and Central India West, but is above normal generally elsewhere. Day temperature is above the average except in west Kathiawar; night temperature remains in excess at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west of the division; Akola has had 0.42in., Amraoti 0.88in., Chanda 0.60in., Nagpur 0.56in. and Jubbulpore 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in large excess in the area of rain and is in moderate excess elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the western districts, the excess in the latter amounting to 10 deg. at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri, but is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.14in. of rain and Belgaum a light shower. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Hyderabad and at Belgaum, but is in defect in south Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is locally above normal in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature has fallen generally, but is still in slight excess at several stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in the south-west of the Central Provinces and local in north Hyderabad and the north-west of the Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions in the Punjab and the north of the Peninsula are more marked to-day and the latter have extended northwards up to the United Provinces. Day temperature is in slight excess over the greater part of north-west India.

Local showers are likely to extend in the north-west of the Peninsula and may also occur in the north Punjab, the east of the United Provinces and south Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd February, 1919.

No rain is reported and temperature is nearly normal over by far the greater part of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th February, 1919, was 30.099 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A public meeting was held at the College Hall, Baroda, on the 19th instant under the joint auspices of the Students' Union and the Baroda Branch of the Students' Federation to celebrate the anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Mr. Abbas Tyabji presided over the meeting and Mr. L. K. Yajnik, Mr. S. C. Mookerjee, Mr. Apte and Mr. Manikrao addressed the meeting.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·3915 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

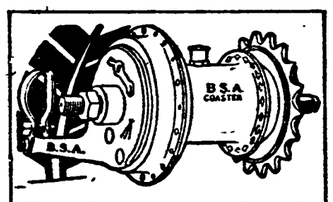
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of

Bengal

Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

Madras

day of.....1919.



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